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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AT BERLIN.

WHAT is this? What will the Evangelicals who are up to the true *Standard* of our faith say now? German theology was the bugbear with which they sought, little more than twelve months ago, to scare the churches of this land out of their seven senses. As Archdeacon Philpot very frankly confessed, "our good simple English hearts were afraid of the very sound of it, though they knew it only by name." It was, therefore, a bold, and, in the estimation of many, we suspect, a rash move, to fix the most important conference which the Evangelical Alliance has yet held, at Berlin—the very centre of Germanism. "Can a man touch pitch and not be defiled?" Is it not possible that some of "our good simple English hearts" may be seduced from their *Banners*, and affected with mistrust in regard to the infallibility of their *Records*? Let those look to it who were wont to parade with such effect the hideous phantom of German theology, with the view of tyrannising over all independence of thought, and all freedom of utterance. For our part, we could have desired nothing better for truth, liberty, and catholicity, than that the spectre should be fairly faced by the very party who professed most dread of it. Strange to say, the event has come about—by the agency, too, of the Evangelical Alliance. We will question their usefulness no more. This one service, at least, they have rendered the churches in these islands—they have penetrated into what was to most of them a *terra incognita*, and have found there something to admire, revere, and love, and far less, perhaps, than they have been in the habit of taking for granted, to be afraid of, and to denounce.

We have read the abbreviated report of six days' sittings of the Conference as given in the *Christian Times*, with careful attention, and deep interest. We anticipate from this friendly contact between German and English divines, a very beneficial result. Nothing is more useful, nothing more likely to destroy narrow-minded intolerance, than to be forced into a position from which one may see all the great truths he has been accustomed to hold, reflected back upon him from other minds, in new and varied aspects. Some of the English visitors to Berlin, if, indeed, they comprehended what they heard, must have come across some ideas well calculated to set thought agoing. When, for example, Dr. Nitsch of Berlin, treating upon the subject of the universal priesthood of Christians, said that "the better the ministerial office was understood, the fuller would be the development of true liberty"—when Professor Kraft, of Bonn, intimated that "too much reliance was placed upon the creed, and too little upon inward spiritual life"—when the Court chaplain of Carlsruhe enunciated the proposition that "dead orthodoxy was nothing but Pharisaism"—when Dr. Krummacher, the chairman of the Conference, in his inaugural address, exhorted the Alliance to "open their arms to embrace those who were ready to join their ranks, now hesitating on the verge of Christianity"—and when Dr. Jacobs, of Halle, spoke of the ancient œcumenical councils of the church as assemblies composed of "the higher orders of the clergy, to whose superior

knowledge and domineering authority the laity were expected unhesitatingly to submit," and compared with them, to the advantage of the latter, the recent conferences of the Evangelical Alliance, because they allowed "the element of individuality and freedom of thought to be developed"—it must be admitted that these German divines gave their English brethren very strong, but very wholesome, food to digest. Archdeacon Philpot, even after such utterances as these, had the courage to avow, "We trust we are now solemnising a marriage between German and English theology"—and certainly, if such sentiments as these are to be the issue of that marriage, we can very heartily wish it God speed. "Our good simple English hearts" will be none the worse for coming within range of freer and bolder tones than they have cared to listen to from English lips.

The most important practical business of the Conference was transacted in committee, or rather, in different sections of committee. It was appointed for the purpose of inquiring and reporting, as to the state of evangelical religion in the different nations, and was instructed to divide itself for such purposes into sub-committees. The three heads of inquiry recommended for investigation were:—1. Existing machineries in the several nations for the promotion of the gospel, to which assistance might be rendered by brethren of other countries. 2. New objects to advance which it is desirable that the united efforts of evangelical Christians of various countries should be invited. 3. Hindrances, whether general or local, to the propagation of the gospel, or to the free provision of particular forms of the Christian faith—and the best steps to remove them. The committee to which this large sphere of inquiry was intrusted, divided itself into five sections, and mapped out European Christendom into five districts—east, west, north, south, and central—the east to include Turkey and Greece; the west, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and Belgium; the north, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; the south, Italy; and the centre, Switzerland, and the Austrian dominions. The chairman of this committee, Sir Culling Eardley, thus sketched the topics to which consideration might be usefully given:—

"In France, there was the question of the ordonnance, prohibiting persons above the number of twenty to assemble for religious worship without the license of the Prefect. In the north, there was the question between Denmark and the Duchies, with reference to the alleged celebration of Divine service in a language which the people did not understand. With regard to Russia, there was the question of the prohibition to the distribution of the Russian Bible. In the east, there were matters relating to Turkey and Greece. In the south, there were the divisions between the ancient Vaudois Church and the young Italian Churches. And in central Christendom, there was the deeply interesting question of the establishment of refuges for priests who desired to leave the Church of Rome."

Looking at this programme, and upon the reports brought up by the several sub-committees to which its items were assigned, we feel constrained to remark, that the principal business of the Evangelical Alliance might well constitute it a continental or foreign branch of the Religious Liberation Society. We know not how the matter may have struck the members of the committee, but it would appear to us from the tenour of the reports presented to it, and the discussions held by it thereupon, that the main hindrance to the spread of "inward spiritual truth," in the several countries of Europe, is almost invariably, the State Church principle in some one or other of its local forms. The subjection of the religious interests of their subjects to the supreme civil powers—whether those powers be despotic, constitutional, or republican, creates the principal obstacles which the Alliance are anxiously seeking to remove. We fear lest the gratifying reception given to the Conference by the King of Prussia, and the extent to which his active influence has smoothed their path to success in Berlin, may blind the minds of many to the inferences to which the information laid before them from all parts of Europe would

otherwise lead them. Still, we cannot but indulge the hope that the work they have undertaken will familiarise them with the fundamental principles of religious liberty. Such a result, of course, does not lie within the compass of their present designs—but events, we apprehend, will show that the Evangelical Alliance, just in proportion as it earnestly follows up its own avowed object, must move steadily forward to the same point as that originally proposed by the Anti-state Church Association.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

At the morning sitting of the Evangelical Conference on Saturday, speeches were delivered by the Professors Nitsch and Sack and by the Prelate Kapff upon the idea of universal priesthood. In the afternoon, the King attended the meeting, and heard with apparent satisfaction the discourse of M. Fisch, from Paris, and of M. Kind, from Milan, on the situation of the Protestants in France and Italy. The latter earnestly bespoke the sympathy and assistance of the Evangelical Alliance to support and assist the feeble spark of evangelical truth in Italy. An Armenian and a Spanish gentleman also addressed the meeting. The King remained in the church two hours and listened with marked attention. On Sunday a variety of services were held for the benefit of the gentlemen attending the Conference, but by far the most interesting was the administration of the Lord's Supper in the afternoon to 200 English communicants. A public room had been taken for the purpose, and the Dean of Canterbury and the Rev. Messrs. Brook and Carr Glyn, of the Church of England; Dr. Steane and Rev. Baptist Noel, of the Baptist denomination; Rev. Mr. Scott, a Wesleyan; and the Rev. Mr. Sherman, an Independent minister, divided with each other the labours of celebrating the sacramental rite. The amount of 27*l.* was collected on this occasion, and destined towards a fund for the relief of poor Protestants in Styria. This sum was further increased at a Bible meeting, held in the same room in the evening, with Mr. Wright, the new American minister, in the chair, where an equally numerous party met together for mutual edification, on the text of the 4th chapter of Ephesians. It appears that there is church accommodation in Berlin for 40,000 only, while the population is about half-a-million. There is no Sabbath here according to our ideas. The English committee met on Saturday morning, Sir Culling Eardley and the Earl of Roden taking the chair successively. Several subjects of great importance were discussed at length; amongst others, a proposition for the establishment of a refuge for Romish priests who are dissatisfied with the corrupt dogmas of their own Church, and earnestly desirous of obtaining further light and Scripture knowledge. The committee continued its discussions on Monday, while reports from various countries were being read in the Garrison Church. The *Times*' correspondent says:—

It had been represented to Chevalier Bunsen by a prominent member of our nation how many had brought their wives and daughters over with them to share in the fatigues as well as the gratification of these conferences, and how much they would be gratified by an opportunity of seeing the King nearer on that particular occasion; and it was by Chevalier Bunsen's kind attention, shown in this and numerous other instances on this occasion, to our countrymen here, that the King's invitation was on Friday morning extended to the gentle sex, telegraphed from Potsdam to Berlin, and brought almost instantaneously by the police force to the knowledge of all whom it might concern. The fair representatives of Anglo-Saxon Protestantism availed themselves largely of the extended invitation, and, finding the Queen present at the reception, they in several instances got themselves presented to her, and imparted to her Royal ear some statements of their own views on religion in general, and this movement in particular. This unexpected rencontre served to develop, at any rate, a dormant accomplishment on the part of the Queen, who has hitherto been believed at Court not to understand our language at all, for on this occasion she answered freely and kindly in English. As she has no great fondness for our people and our manners, it would seem as though a want of acquaintance with the language had perhaps been resorted to as a convenient plea for her keeping the British element somewhat aloof. Possibly this rencontre—which, from its very impromptu nature and disregard of all Court etiquette, was not without a spice of the comical in it—may serve, in connexion with the King's clearly-pronounced sympathies for our country and the approaching marriage, to remove what little ill-will towards us remain in certain remote corners of the Court.

The Evangelical Conference on Tuesday discussed the question, what means of defence Evangelical

Christians possess against the aggressions of the Roman Catholic Church? Mr. James Lord, from London, said that the Catholic aggression ought to be met by a Protestant aggression, and that the Romanists must be attacked in their own camps. The assembly have chosen a committee, whose task it will be to watch over the movements of the Catholic Church.

The Emperor of Russia was at Berlin last week, and just before his departure to Weimar was waited upon by a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance. This deputation consisted of a Church of England clergyman, an English layman, an American missionary at Athens, and Sir Culling Eardley's son, representing his father.

Their object was to present to the Emperor a petition in German, French, and English, requesting him to permit the Holy Scriptures to be printed again in modern Russ and circulated in his dominions; in other words, to repeal the prohibition of the Scriptures in modern Russ, which his father, the late Emperor Nicholas, had enacted. The request for an audience was kindly entertained by the Emperor and the King, but the paucity of minutes left before starting to Weimar precluded its being granted; the Emperor, however, consented to receive the petition or memorial if the deputation would hand it to the King's adjutant, who was very courteously acting as the intermediary of the great folks above and the petitioners below. As this was willingly complied with, and the deputation subsequently had the satisfaction of seeing the said document in the hands of one of the Emperor's adjutants on his way from the Emperor's carriage, there is no doubt of its having reached the Emperor, and of its being in the best way "to be read this time six months."

The European committee for the promotion of the interests of Protestant Christendom has organised two sub-committees for North and South Europe—the former including Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; the latter Italy. In connexion with the Scandinavian kingdoms the sub-committee has acquired and consolidated an immensity of information on the subject of the extraordinary religious revolution now going on in Sweden.

It is stated that most of our countrymen have already been laid on sick beds by the united agencies of extreme heat, want of ventilation, overwork, and, perhaps, the difficulties of foreign languages. Sir Culling Eardley has been confined to his bed ever since the reception at Potsdam with a slow fever that has reduced him to a state of extreme debility, while his son has happily recovered from an attack of measles that seized him immediately on his arrival. Before the conference closed the heat had changed to autumn chilliness, the effect being that colds, coughs, and sore throats were from that time "epidemic among the fair Evangelicals."

On Wednesday the King of Prussia unexpectedly attended the afternoon meeting of the conference after having seen the Emperor of Russia off by railway. The business of the sitting included two very interesting reports of the results of Christian missions in the Danubian Principalities and in Turkey; the latter was more particularly so, as showing the conduct of the Turkish Government and local authorities, both before and after the issue of the *Hat-Humayoun*. The remaining proceedings of the conference are thus sketched by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*:

The morning meeting of the following day (Thursday), at which the Prince of Prussia and the Prince and Princess Carl of Prussia, together with the Chevalier Bunsen and the Austrian Ambassador, were present, contained the most valuable and excellent discourse delivered at the conferences, considered with reference to the subject proposed by those international assemblies. Its subject was "the possible and probable result to be attained in literature and religion by the union of British and German Christians." It was delivered in excellent German by the Rev. J. Cairns, from Berwick-on-Tweed, than whom it is difficult to conceive any one more highly qualified to shed a clear light on this subject. Thorough knowledge of both languages, of both schools of theology, both literatures, the peculiarities of both nations, and sound common sense, joined to a total absence of personal pride or national arrogance on the part of the speaker, combined to make this discourse "a jewel of great price;" and I regret much that neither your space nor my time will admit of our offering your readers at least a *resumé* of it. It will be found at length, together with all other transactions of the conference, in *Evangelical Christendom*. This morning and afternoon the reports on the state of religion in various other countries were taken, which had been of necessity adjourned on Friday, when at the King's invitation the members of the conferences proceeded to Potsdam. These reports will be found full of information even to the politician, since in a great number of instances it is impossible to understand the politics of a state and the tendencies of a nation without thoroughly understanding its church and religion. This is especially the case with the present kingdom of Greece and its conduct in the late war. At the end of the evening meeting the conferences were closed by a very eloquent speech from the Rev. Mr. Krummacher, preceded by a few words of acknowledgment for the kindly spirit displayed on all sides and a prayer for a blessing on their endeavours by the Dean of Canterbury; a few more from Dr. Patton, of New York, very well adapted for a Transatlantic audience, but not for this one; and also from M. le Pasteur Fisch, from Paris. The King and Queen, who came into town on purpose to be present, remained until the close of the proceedings, joining in the concluding hymn, which, according to German custom on festive occasions, was sung with an accompaniment of trombones. Lord Bloomfield was also present at this last sitting, of course only as a private member of the meeting, and not in his official capacity.

The last concluding act of all was the administration of the Lord's Supper at the Church of the Moravian Brothers to above 400 persons of all denominations, even including numerous Lutherans, although the manner of celebrating the rite was not according to their ritual. For the purpose of avoiding all dissensions on the points in dispute between the Lutherans and Calvinists the

narrative of the institution of the Sacrament and the consecration of the elements was read from the 11th chapter of St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, after the communicants assembled had been addressed in German, English, and French, by Prediger Schneder, Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, and Professor Chappuis. The holy elements, after consecration, were administered to the communicants sitting by the Prediger Knutze, Rev. Mr. Birrell, a Baptist, and M. Monod. And with this joint communion of various nations and all denominations, the Evangelical Conferences at Berlin closed.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.—Dr. Pelham, the newly appointed Bishop of Norwich, has issued the following circular, which is said to have given great offence to many High Church clergy of his diocese:—"The Bishop of Norwich requests the attendance of the clergy and Non-conformist ministers, together with the churchwardens and other lay officers of the churches and chapels of the city, at the palace on Thursday next (this day) at four o'clock, to consider how far it may be feasible or expedient to hold a special service in all the places of worship in the city as an opportunity for united prayer and humiliation before God in connexion with the present disastrous events in India."

DR. BOWEN, THE NEW BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE, was consecrated on Monday. He is the third bishop who has been appointed since the establishment of the see in 1854. "We are sorry (says the *Star*) that the Government should resolve upon sending another Englishman to the deadly climate of Western Africa, when there was an African clergyman in the person of Mr. Crowther, who was eminently qualified to occupy even the highest office in the Anglican Church."

DR. PUSEY has projected an association to promote the "Unity of Christendom." Its grand principle is to bind all its members to pray daily for this object. The following is given as the form of the pledge:—"I (name here) hereby promise and pledge myself to say daily the prayers printed below for the intention of the above association, in the name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." The following is the prayer referred to, and which is to be said daily:—"O Lord Jesus Christ, who saidst unto thine apostles, My peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you, regard not my sins, but the faith of thy Church, and grant her that peace and unity which are agreeable to thy will: who livest and reignest for ever and ever. Amen."

SINECURISM AND ECCLESIASTICAL TRAFFIC IN CAMBERWELL.—At a recent vestry of this parish Mr. Knox drew attention to the fact that this living, worth 2,300*l.* a year, was openly advertised for sale by auction. The vestry appointed a select committee to inquire into the subject of the sale of this cure, and into the causes of the absence from his duties for the last ten years of the Rev. James Williams, the vicar, and authorised them to take such steps in the matter as they might think fit. The general expression of feeling on the part of the vestry was, that the whole subject should be brought before the House of Commons, with a view to an end being put to so unsatisfactory a state of things. The vestry at the same time unanimously expressed the kindest feelings of respect and esteem which they entertained for the two gentlemen who have for some years past officiated as curates at the parish church on the paltry stipend allotted to them by the bishop of the diocese.

CHURCH-RATE SALE AT MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—This town is notorious for these disgraceful extortions. A quantity of articles, the property of Mr. Wm. Stanyon, were sold by auction a few days ago because he refused to pay his Church-rate.

VOLUNTARIISM AT ADELAIDE.—On the 30th of April, a purse of 1,000*l.* was presented to the Rev. T. Q. Stow (formerly pastor of the Independent church at Halsted), by the members of his congregation and others, on the occasion of his retirement from the pastorate of the Independent church at Adelaide, in which colony he has ministered nearly twenty years.

VICTIMS OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—Sixty Portuguese, principally women and children, compelled to leave their country by religious persecution, arrived in New York from Madeira, in the middle of August, on their way to Illinois, where a colony was established two years ago.

Religious Intelligence.

OAKLANDS CHAPEL, SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—The elegant and classical building, which for a few months past has been in course of erection on the Uxbridge-road, between Starch-green and the Oaklands-road, was opened on Wednesday last, the 16th inst., for public religious worship. The services were inaugurated by a prayer-meeting, on Tuesday evening, at which about 200 persons were present. On Wednesday morning full service was held in the chapel. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. G. W. Lewis, of Westbourne-grove Chapel, and an able sermon was delivered by the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington. The Rev. Mr. Macbeth, of Hammersmith, concluded the service. At half-past two o'clock, 200 friends assembled in a large tent in a field at the back of the chapel, where a cold collation generously given and tastefully arranged by ladies who sympathise in this movement was awaiting the guests. After the dinner the company resolved itself into a public meeting, under the presidency of J. S. Budgett, Esq. The address of the chairman was followed by a statement read by Robert Watson, Esq., detailing the circumstances in which the chapel originated, the purposes of the committee in entering upon the

undertaking, and their present financial position. Short speeches were delivered by the Rev. John Broad, G. W. Lewis, John Stoughton, and J. White; and in the intervals several contributions towards the building fund were announced to the meeting. Some 500 or 600 persons came together at tea, at half-past five o'clock, and by the time they were all satisfied, the hour had arrived for beginning the evening service. In the morning the congregation was exceedingly good, but for the evening service, the chapel was crowded, every available space was used for extra seats, and some persons occupied the vestry. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Horbury Chapel, opened the service, and the Rev. F. Tucker, of Camden-road Chapel, preached. Several other ministers took part in the different services, and the minister of the chapel, the Rev. John Stent, in closing the engagements of the day, announced that the contributions and collections amounted to the sum of 230*l.* The chapel, which was thus opened under circumstances most auspicious, is the design of C. G. Searle, Esq., and reflects the highest credit on that gentleman's taste and architectural skill. It is a simple but very chaste realisation of a small Grecian Corinthian temple, and in fitting it up for a place of Christian worship, regard has been had throughout, not only to the requirements of the worship, but also to the style of architecture to which the building belongs. It has cost in building 3,000*l.*, exclusive of the land (valued at 500*l.*) and of building materials (valued at 300*l.*), both which have been generously given by some members of the committee. Of this sum 2,050*l.* have been raised, inclusive of some loans which have been advanced without interest. The church is formed "upon the principle of real open communion of Christians, into the constitution of which the question of baptism, or Pædo-baptism, shall not enter, either as regards ministers, officers, or members."

RE-OPENING OF TOTTENHAM-COURT CHAPEL.—This ancient sanctuary, which was destroyed by fire in February last, after being elegantly restored, was re-opened on Sunday, Sept. 13, when the Rev. Dr. Spence preached in the morning to a large congregation, and the Rev. W. Brock preached in the evening to an overflowing auditory. On Thursday evening, Sept. 17, the re-opening was celebrated by a tea, in the large school room, which was crowded. After tea, a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was filled with a deeply interested audience. Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Bath, presided. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. James, B. S. Hollis, E. Morley, and D. Davies. The meeting was also much interested by the presence and address of the Rev. R. W. Dibdin, of West-street Episcopal Chapel, St. Giles, who spontaneously attended, and expressed his deep sympathy with the pastor and his flock, and his earnest desire for their prosperity.

TRURO.—The foundation-stone of the new Independent chapel in this town was laid September 8th, by Edward Michell, Esq., mayor of the borough. Suitable portions of Scripture were read, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. B. Hart, of Tregony; Mr. Michell then laid the stone, and gave an appropriate address, and prayer was again offered by the Rev. J. Gant, of St. Mawes. An address was commenced by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Bath, when the rain abruptly put an end to the proceedings. About 150 ladies and gentlemen afterwards assembled in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, and partook of dinner which had been furnished gratuitously by members of the congregation; the admission fees being applied to the increase of the building fund. The company was addressed by the Revs. R. Pawks, W. H. Dyer, H. Lawrence, and J. Gant. An interesting sketch of the history of the Independent Church in Truro was read by the Rev. R. Pawks, the present minister of the place. Two excellent sermons were preached on the occasion by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Bath, one in the Baptist and the other in the Wesleyan chapel; 28*l.* was collected towards the building fund. The workmen, to the number of about forty, had a dinner given them. The style of the new chapel is the early decorated Gothic. It is to hold about 600 persons, and, with a large school-room added at the back, will cost nearly 1,800*l.*; about two-thirds of which have been already obtained, 150*l.* being granted by the English Chapel Building Society.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN THE PULPIT.—The *Halifax Courier* says:—"Mr. Edward Ball, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, officiated in the pulpit of the Rev. E. Mellor, Halifax, during the early part of the service, on Sunday night last. On account of a temporary indisposition he was prevented from preaching, which he had been requested to do."

THE REV. JOHN W. ASHWORTH, of Horton College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Oldham, Lancashire, in conjunction with the Rev. John Birt; and intends commencing his labours there towards the close of the year.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN AGAR-TOWN FIELDS.—Owing to an unusually fine season, open-air services have been held on this field every Sabbath afternoon. The Rev. A. Reed has lectured on the following Proverbs:—1. An evil lesson soon learnt; 2. The river past and God forgot; 3. A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder; 4. Never too late to mend; 5. All's well that ends well; 6. The rich poor man and the poor rich man; 7. The thin end of the wedge. The services have been largely attended, and Mr. Reed has been assisted by Messrs. Chartier, Turberville, Clarke, and Ryland in the services.

THE MUTINIES IN INDIA.—The Working Men's Educational Union have just issued a series of twenty diagrams, for the illustration of Lectures on India and the Hindoos. The committee of this

society, feeling acutely that the ills of India lie too deep to be reached by merely human devices, have, in conformity with the wishes of many friends to Christian missions, set themselves to direct attention to the moral condition of that benighted country; in the hope that, so soon as the sword shall have executed its stern work, Christian effort will be stimulated to rescue the land from pagan darkness. The painfully absorbing interest of all that relates to India will secure for these well-timed publications an immediate sale. The subjects selected include illustrations of Hindoo Temples, Modes of Worship, Superstitions, Idolatries, Cruelties, Self-inflicted Tortures, and the gratifying results of Missionary efforts. The illustrations are altogether unsectarian in their character, and equally applicable to the purposes of all friends of missionary enterprise, to whatever denomination they may belong.

THE WEEKLY OFFERING.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 16th, the Rev. J. Kay, of Hope Chapel, Hanley, delivered a very able and eloquent lecture in Providence Chapel, Tean, on "The Scriptural Method of Supporting the Cause of God." There was a good attendance, and the address was listened to throughout with the most marked attention. At the conclusion of the lecture, a little time was taken up in free conversation on the subject, and the people approving of the sentiments advanced, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect, that immediate steps be taken to carry out the principle of weekly contributions.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE REV. DR. HALLEY.

This highly-esteemed minister was, on Wednesday last, presented with an address, and a purse containing 500*l.*, by the congregation assembling for worship in Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, whose pastor he has been for a period of eighteen years. The presentation took place at a very numerously attended tea-meeting, and the occasion calling it forth was the removal of Dr. Halley from his pastoral duty in Manchester to take the presidential chair at the New College, St. John's-wood, London. After tea, William Woodward, Esq., one of the deacons of the church, took the chair. Surrounding him, on the platform, were the Rev. Dr. Halley and Mrs. Halley, J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P., Professor Newth, the Revs. Dr. McKerrow, Dr. Clunie, J. Gwyther, P. Thomson, R. Jones, J. Bedell, Mr. Councillor Fildes, &c. The address, which had attached to it the signatures of ten deacons of the chapel, was as follows:—

TO THE REV. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D.

Dear Sir,—We cannot permit you to resign your pastorate without the expression of our cordial attachment to your person, our high admiration of your character, and our gratitude for the manifold services you have rendered us as a Christian minister and friend.

Many of us have, through your ministry, received the "truth as it is in Jesus," and therefore "owe you our own selves;" and many more have been led by you to a fuller and deeper appreciation of that truth. Ever have you taught us that "faith worketh by love," and that every deed in our daily activities should bear its kind and measure of testimony to the sincerity of our trust and conversion. We have learnt from you more correctly to estimate life in all its capacities, relations, and destinies; and more ardently to cherish the principles and hopes under which alone it can be well spent.

During the long period of your eighteen years' pastorate, you have witnessed many changes in our respective circles. Gratefully do we this day remember how you have rejoiced in our joy, and wept in our sorrow. Your wisdom has been our guide, your sympathy our solace, and your prayers have led us to the Fountain of all grace. That period, too, has been eventful in this locality, and in our country at large. Nor have you shrunk from the responsibilities of your high position; often have we admired your combination of firmness with courtesy, and thanked God that your advocacy of all the principles of freedom was conducted with a spirit as persuasive as your arguments were cogent, and we trust that the memory of your example will aid us to the like Christian attitude in all future crises.

We remember, with much interest, that it was from an academic chair that we called you to take the oversight of us: to such a chair do we now surrender you, recognising its greater responsibilities, and well assured of your eminent qualifications to sustain them.

We beg you, therefore, dear sir, to receive the accompanying expression of our unfeigned gratitude and love, which we tender with the most fervent prayers that God may still richly bless you in every relation and work of life, permitting you to give the church and the world many years of the highest service his servants can render.

Signed on behalf of the church, congregation, and friends.

The address and purse were presented by James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., and were acknowledged by Dr. Halley in a beautiful and touching speech, in the course of which he reviewed the history of his long connexion with the church, and expressed the regret he felt in separating from associations of so generous and so affectionate a kind as those which had surrounded him in Manchester.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

A large number of our readers will learn with regret that the Rev. Dr. Halley, the distinguished minister of Cavendish-street Chapel, is on the eve of terminating his residence in this city, having accepted an invitation to the presidency of the New College, St. John's Wood, London, recently rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Harris. A Nonconformist minister, however eminent his position, cannot pretend to the formal dignity of a diocesan bishop; but, all the checks of Congregationalism notwithstanding, he may, and often does, possess a very analogous position within his own body. Of course, he can never profess to be more than *primus inter pares*; but he is often by force of circumstances, indisputably *primus*, and wields a fair

share of primal influence and authority. We shall not presume to award the apple of episcopacy to any one of the leading Independent ministers of Lancashire; but there can be no doubt that Dr. Halley has long occupied a place among the few who are friendly rivals for that honour. His character and ability have secured him a large share in the guidance of denominational affairs throughout these districts, and we believe there are few who enjoy to a larger extent the confidence and esteem of their ministerial brethren. There is not a town in Lancashire and Yorkshire where he is not personally known, and his removal from this locality, though qualified by the importance, in a denominational point of view, of the office on which he is about to enter, will be regarded as a loss. His predecessor in the pastorate, the Rev. Dr. McAll, left a name redolent of eloquence and piety, which is still remembered with admiration by thousands in this city. To succeed such a man was a task sufficiently difficult, and the long term of Dr. Halley's connexion with the Cavendish-street congregation is the best proof of the energy and success of his labours.

In the columns of this journal, however, we prefer to speak of Dr. Halley as a public man, whose influence was felt beyond the pale of his own denomination. Without being an obtrusive politician, a character which he would probably deem inconsistent with his special duties, he has always been known as an outspoken and consistent advocate of those political principles which constitute honest liberalism. In seasons of popular doubt and hesitation he has never played the part of a timeserver. His true thoughts he ever dared to furnish with manly and fearless utterance, and this is often the highest service which the ablest men can render to their country. Our readers will not have forgotten the powerful speech he delivered at Newall's-buildings, and that, too, at a time when the war frenzy was at its height, with a view to expose the hollow policy which dictated that delusive struggle. On some topics, the education question for example, we have often had the misfortune to find ourselves at issue with him, but so much the more sincerely do we render tribute to his large and earnest views, as well as to the honesty and ability with which they were enforced. That is truly a despicable egotism which bounds its admiration by entire consonance of opinion. Free thought, open avowal, athletic wrestling, unflinching persistency, and withal, catholic charity—these are the conditions of all progress, whether intellectual, social, or political; and the extent to which any man can stand these tests is the true measure of his greatness. The meeting which we report to-day evinces the respect in which Dr. Halley has been held by his denominational friends, and we will answer for it that the public of Manchester take leave of him with the most cordial wishes for his future prosperity and usefulness.

Correspondence.

THE STATE OF BENARES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The following are extracts from a letter from my brother, the Rev. James Kennedy, dated Benares, August 4. It will be seen that a second time has a deliberate and carefully-concocted plot for the massacre of all the Europeans at the station been providentially frustrated. In the first instance the native soldiers were the conspirators. In the second, the conspirators are "wealthy and influential" men of the city. Happily, themselves and their ammunition and arms have been captured.

I am, &c.,

JOHN KENNEDY.

Stepney, Sept. 21, 1857.

"My dear wife and children left me nine days ago, and though I feel inexpressibly lonely and sad, I am thankful they are gone. This is no place for women and children now. This morning I have received a letter from my wife, from Dinapore, where they have been unexpectedly detained by the mutiny of the troops at that station. They have been in a sad plight there, living on shore the most of the time in a little chapel crowded with people, with the most fearful reports constantly flying about, and the alarm frequently sounded calling the troops to arms. There have been sad, sad doings in that neighbourhood. Of a party, under 200 in number, sent out against the mutineers, 150 were killed (English soldiers), and extremely few of the rest returned unharmed. They seem to have fallen into a trap, to have been assailed by an overwhelming force, and awfully cut up. My wife's last letter was written on Saturday (August 1), and she was then sanguine of getting off soon for Calcutta. . . . I wish I could with truth say that our position here is improving. I do not wish to alarm you. I am still hopeful; but I cannot conceal from you the fact that our position is one of great peril. The clouds above us are indeed dark and threatening. But our preservation hitherto has been very remarkable; and I trust we may look on it as an omen for good. God will not forsake us; of that I am sure, whatever may befall us. Yesterday was a gloomy day. We heard of the Dinapore disaster; we heard with sorrow and dismay of General Havelock's retreat; and—though not to be compared to this, still very saddening to me—we heard of the sudden death, from over-fatigue, of a young civilian who had lived in the next house to ours, and was engaged to be married to a daughter of the senior Church missionary. Then, papers have been discovered relative to a plot for the massacre of us all, and August 3 was to be the fatal day. I felt for a time exceedingly depressed; but, if ever in my life, it was then I think I resembled the 'poor man' of Psalm xxxvi. I looked to my Heavenly Father, and my face was lightened; I felt inexpressible peace and comfort in committing the cause of God, His infant church in this land, and my family and myself into His hands. Never, I think, have I found the Bible and the mercy-seat so precious as I have done since these troubles commenced.

"In my last I mentioned that the barracks were

being entrenched. Now some 2,000 men are working at a new and greatly superior position, which is being well provisioned, and manned with heavy guns from the forts of Allahabad and Chunar. The position is pronounced by military people to be peculiarly favourable for defence. And if our enemies come from either below or above in great numbers, this must be our resort. Most of the ladies have gone, and the rest will follow by the next steamer. What the non-combatants may do I know not; but if there be any work for me here I must remain, trusting in Him who has hitherto watched over me. I earnestly pray against foolhardiness, and I also earnestly pray against fleeing from the post of duty because it is the post of danger. I am much in the hospitals in these days, and I hope my efforts have not been in vain. I also go frequently to our central school, which continues open. Yesterday, the electric telegraph wire was cut on the Calcutta road, and to-day the Calcutta mail has been kept back, though the express with the overland has come in. Let us look up! How good is God! Let us trust in Him at all times!"

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

On Thursday the steamer *Jupiter* arrived at Trieste, with the Calcutta portion of the mail, bringing intelligence to the 10th of August. The following is the substance of the several telegraphic despatches:—

General Havelock had advanced twenty-five miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow; but, after defeating the mutineers [in] three engagements, with loss of twenty-one guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps to Cawnpore for the purpose of leaving his sick—considerably increased from cholera—and placing his captured guns in safety, and was waiting for reinforcements. [He has resumed his march.]

A detachment composed of 350 men of her Majesty's 10th and 37th and 56th regiments had gone in pursuit of the Dinapore mutineers. They attacked the enemy at Arrak, but were overwhelmed by numbers, and obliged to retreat, with the loss of 200 killed and wounded. General Lloyd has been removed from his command and General Outram invested with the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions. Martial law has been proclaimed in Behar.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Segowlie, and had massacred their officers. A plot has been discovered and thwarted to massacre the Europeans at Benares and at Jessore.

The 63rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry had been disarmed at Berhampore.

The 14th Bengal Infantry had resisted the order to disarm at Jhelum, and been cut to pieces by a detachment of Europeans.

There had been severe actions with the rebels at Agra and at Azimghur.

Her Majesty's ship *Shannon* arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of August with Lord Elgin and staff, and with 380 Marines and a company of the 59th regiment. The *Pearl* and *Lancefield* had also arrived with troops from the *Transit*. The *Bentick* met two steamers coming up the river with troops. The *Himalaya* left on the 11th for troops from the Mauritius.

Great uneasiness was felt in Calcutta of an outbreak during the approaching Mohurrun, and the body guard had been disarmed, but allowed to retain their horses.

The full details both of the Bombay and Calcutta portions of the Indian mail have arrived—the former about noon on Wednesday, the latter on Saturday. We regret to find that they tell a much more serious story than the telegraphic despatch, received by the Government on Monday week, indicated. It is not a little remarkable—and throws some suspicion on the entire faithfulness of these exclusive telegraphic messages received by Government—that though the news summarised from Bombay extended to August 13, not a word was said of the mutiny at Dinapore and the disaster at Arrah. The mystery is all the more singular as rumours of these events were freely circulated on the Stock Exchange on Tuesday—two days before the above Calcutta message arrived.

Of the general aspect of affairs when the mail left, the *Englishman* takes rather a desponding view:—"We fear that when this paper reaches our English readers they will throw it away in disgust, exclaiming, 'Out on you, owls, nothing but songs of death.' It is with the deepest sorrow that we say we have nothing else to record. One calamity follows another, and nothing cheering can be related save the indomitable spirit everywhere displayed by British soldiers, which carries them through difficulties otherwise overwhelming." And again it is said:—"The revolt, which according to the latest English papers was declared by Mr. Vernon Smith in his place in Parliament to be entirely subdued, now includes at least 100,000 men, and extends through whole kingdoms."

We have now full particulars of General Havelock's victorious career from Cawnpore to within a few miles of Lucknow. Perhaps the most graphic and connected narrative of his successes is that given in a leading article of the *Daily News*:—

On the 7th July the gallant band under this resolute and determined commander—the 78th Highlanders, her Majesty's 64th, and the Madras Fusiliers, accompanied, but, as it soon appeared, not aided, by a small body of

Native Cavalry—marched out of Allahabad. The rain was then falling in torrents; when it ceased the sun of India blazed out on the rapidly advancing column with such intensity that some eight or ten of these hardy warriors were at once smitten down with a sun-stroke. When by forced marches of from twenty to thirty miles a day under such a climate as this they had left Allahabad about sixty miles behind them, they first came in sight of the enemy, some 12,000 strong, drawn up in a strong position, with a considerable park of artillery, to oppose the further progress of the 2,000 Europeans. "Highlanders," said Havelock to the 78th, "when we were going to Mohammerah I promised you a field day; I could not give it you then, as the Persians ran away; but, Highlanders, we will have it to-day, and let them see what you are made of." "At it they went," says the officer whose narrative we are here following, "and our men did show them what they were made of—for after some hours' hard fighting the rebels fled, and our fellows charged and captured eleven guns at the point of the bayonet, with the ammunition and treasure." On the occasion of this first engagement the Native Cavalry showed that no reliance could be placed on them. They disobeyed orders, and fired in the air. The engagement was no sooner over than they were disarmed and dismounted; "so," says the letter of another officer in recording the fact, "we have no more trouble with fellows of this kind." Thus purged of these faithless recreants and reduced to a mere infantry force, the gallant brigade held on its way. About twenty miles beyond Futteh-pore it "came across the scoundrels" a second time, and in the course of one day fought two several actions, taking four guns in the former and three in the latter. The fourth and severest encounter still awaited them. On the 16th of July they again came in sight of the forces of Nana Sahib, drawn up some five miles from Cawnpore, and prepared for a desperate resistance. This was the "hardest day's work of the whole." The enemy had six or eight guns in two separate batteries. "We advanced straight against them, and they poured grape and round shot into us like hailstones." The advancing line lay down. The iron storm swept comparatively harmless over them. They rose, charged, and the first battery was carried at the bayonet point. The advance was then made against the other battery. The mutineers this time had got a better range, and of the British who then lay down, many never rose again. "When they saw us down again, they thought we were afraid to advance, so they sounded the advance, and then the double." Then Havelock gave the word, "Rise up, advance;" and then with such a cheer as the British soldier only knows how to give, under a rolling cross fire, in unbroken order, "with sloped arms like a wall," the irresistible line bore down on the second battery. Long before it was reached, its miscreant defenders fled in wild dismay; the British (they had no cavalry, alas! to pursue) "fired into them till they were out of range;" then rushed up the hill before them, and found Cawnpore scarce a mile in front.

In nine days (this was the 16th of July, and they had left Allahabad on the 7th) this gallant force had marched 126 miles, fought four actions, and taken twenty-four guns—and this in July in India, sometimes under drenching rains, sometimes under a sun so fierce, that on the very day of that last action, many men, in spite of the animating and sustaining excitement of battle, dropped down on the field under its overpowering glare. On that hill-top overlooking Cawnpore they were compelled to halt for the night, and in that night was wrought out the most fiendish of all those deeds that will make this Indian mutiny a very proverb of atrocity to the end of time. When day dawned the town was seen to have been abandoned by the enemy, and the British marched straight to the place, "where they heard that 175 ladies and children were confined." The horrors that met them there not a man of that force will ever forget to his dying day. The place was a paved court. The pavement was two inches deep in blood; there were "long tresses of hair—dresses covered with blood—here and there a work-box or bonnet;" in a well in the compound were the stripped, and mangled, and headless trunks of the wives and daughters of the defenders of Cawnpore, and heaped above them were the scarcely cold corpses of the children whom the fiends had flung down alive into that pit upon the bleeding bodies of their mothers. Such was the work of the Sepoys and Sowars of Nana Sahib on that night of the 16th of July, when driven from the field by the prowess of their indomitable foes. We beg to make a present of that night-piece, to be framed and glazed in *memoriam* by those whose false and feeble pulings would stay the upraised arm of the avengers of blood.

We can understand the eagerness with which Havelock's conquering column followed on the track of the miscreant fugitives. Bhitoor was abandoned ere they reached it, and our gallant fellows were forced to content themselves with the poor revenge of burning the palace of Nana and capturing fifteen additional guns. A letter dated the 22nd July brings a rumour that this atrocious villain, deserted by his followers, had sought refuge in self-destruction. The rumour, however, requires confirmation; and we have not so entirely lost all the instincts of "wild justice" as not to trust it may prove false. On the 20th of July, Colonel (or as he is now, General) Neill, a man of the right stamp, the iron-willed trampler-out of mutiny at Allahabad—effected a junction with Havelock at Cawnpore with what the latter describes as "a strong reinforcement of British soldiers." On the 21st Havelock writes:—"I am free to cross the Ganges. A portion of my troops and five guns are already in position at the head of the road to Lucknow." From Cawnpore to Lucknow is 53 miles. The country is marshy. The rains were descending in torrents. The strength of his column (before Neill's junction) had been reduced one in fifteen by the result of the last action. Havelock pushed on. He seems to have crossed the Ganges with his main force at Bhitoor. On the 29th of July he is before Oonao—a town with loop-holed houses, and protected on its flanks by an unfordable swamp; in front by the enemy (the Oude mutineers apparently), aided by a portion of Nana's force, and supported by fifteen guns. The position was carried—the guns captured, and the town taken by assault. After four hours' halt the indefatigable brigade pressed on. Another swamp was waded through, another engagement fought, another town carried by assault. These successes were not purchased without hard fighting and a loss on our side of eighty men killed and wounded.

General Havelock's last report, giving particulars

of the taking of Oonao, is dated "Camp, Bussaruth-gunge, July 30th." He states—

The troops from Lucknow in our front, were aided by a considerable detachment of the Nana's force from Futteh-pore, Chowrasee, which was on our left flank, commanded by Jussa Sing. I halted four hours in the extreme heat of the day, and then marched on this town, which is also surrounded by water. Four pieces of cannon were mounted on its old-fashioned gates and towers; the road at the entrance of the town had been destroyed, and the gate strongly barricaded. I had sappers, so, after a cannonade, I assaulted and took the place with all its guns. The enemy will not await a close contest with my troops, excepting behind walls. Their loss this day has, on that account, been heavier than usual. My loss is eighty-eight killed and wounded. At Oonao, the soldier most distinguished was private Patrick Cavanah, 64th Regiment; he was cut to pieces by the enemy, while setting a brilliant example to his comrades. Had he survived, I could have recommended him for the Victoria Cross. I trust a grateful Government will pension his relations. The Madras Fusiliers were particularly distinguished; Major Stevenson selects Lieutenant Dangerfield as most conspicuous; he was first over the barricade at this place. Lieutenant Bogle, 78th Highlanders, was severely wounded whilst leading the way at Oonao into a loop-holed house filled with desperate fanatics. My staff gave me glorious support. Colonel Tytler, hardly able to sit upon his horse from indisposition, set an example to the whole force of activity and daring. Lieutenant Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, had a horse shot under him, and my acting A. D. C., Lieutenant Seton, Madras Fusiliers, was severely wounded. I have captured one entire field battery of guns.

The report of the telegraph, given above, of General Havelock's retreat does not convey the whole truth. General Neill writes to the Commander-in-Chief, on the 3rd inst., that General Havelock was to advance again towards Lucknow the following day. According to the *Phoenix* extra of the 9th, he did advance, having replaced his sick and wounded with fresh men—100 more Europeans and two 24-pounders.

There have been various reports of the death of Nana Sahib—one that he had destroyed his family and then committed suicide. But this rumour is disposed of by General Neill, who, in a despatch to the Governor-General, dated Cawnpore, July 29, says:—

The Nana is about twenty miles off on the Oude side; if he passes near Bhitoor, as he threatens, we shall give a good account of him here.

According to one of the Calcutta papers—

Our spies have just come in, and say that Nana Sahib is sick of fever, and that his brother is commanding the force which is posted about nine miles to the west of this. His means are 4,000 fighting men, mostly drilled soldiers, men of the mutinous regiments, with five or six guns.

We have little reliable intelligence of the garrison at Lucknow. But it is stated that after Sir Henry Lawrence's sortie on the 2nd of July, when the Sepoys turned against the Europeans, and rendered their retreat into the fort a service of great danger, it was found necessary to abandon a quantity of supplies, blow up several magazines, and so contract the defence, that whereas, in the first state of things, provisions would have been abundant, they now became limited in quantity, and on the 10th of July there remained supplies that would suffice to Aug. 16th. The rebels had been unremitting in their attacks, and according to native reports upwards of 100 rebels were daily killed in these attacks. It is stated that the rebels before Lucknow greatly wanted ammunition; that they were firing stone balls; and that, having used up their percussion-caps, they were compelled to use matches to fire their muskets. The Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News* says—

Lucknow had every reason to repent of having been the scene of this rebellion; for most of the Rajahs, such as Ghor Bux Singh, of Ramnuggur, Nawab Alle, and others, had joined the rebel Sepoys, and quartered themselves and their men upon the rich townspeople, occupying their houses and gardens, and making themselves comfortable at their expense. The force thus assembled cannot be less, according to native accounts, than twelve regiments of infantry and a few ressalahs (bodies of 500) of horse. But besides these, the camps were crowded with non-combatants, spectators, and followers in vast numbers.

Three thousand Ghoorkas, sent by Jung Bahadoor at the request of the India Government, had arrived at Gorruckpore, under Captain Wroughton, and it was expected that they would have succeeded in taking Fyzabad from the enemy, and then march down to Lucknow. Major Banks, who commanded at Lucknow, had been killed.

The telegraphic news from Agra is puzzling. One report is, "There have been severe actions with the rebels at Agra and Azimghur;" and another that, "the Kotah contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed." Our Calcutta correspondent writes, "Agra has been taken: the city and every bungalow in the place, civil and military, burned and plundered. All the Europeans, a large number, (some 5,000) including 800 men of the 3rd European (Company's) Infantry are in the great fort, which has plenty of room for them. Reports are about that the rebels have been thrashed out of the place, but the fort is closed and we can't tell the truth." A military correspondent of the *Times* has letters from Agra to July 22nd—

At that date the garrison were in good spirits and

health, provisions and ammunition abundant. There were no rumours of attacks from any quarters, nor the presence in the vicinity of Agra of any hostile force; but they were anxiously looking out for the arrival of reinforcements.

As regards the strength of the fort and its capabilities of defence a lengthened residence and a thorough acquaintance with Agra enable me to add that there is no chance of their being overpowered; for the fort has guns of the heaviest calibre, which completely command the city of Agra, and all approaches by which assailants could attempt an attack. The quarrels of the Sheehs and Sunnees during the Mohurram Festival are far more likely to tend towards the peace of the garrison than to create alarm.

The mutineers who had threatened Agra had gone to Muttra for want of heavy guns to attack the fort. The Gwalior mutineer regiments have not yet left that place, and no immediate movement on their part seems likely. The country between Agra and Cawnpore is completely disorganised, each village plundering on its own account.

There have been some disturbances in the Punjab and on its borders. On the 30th July, the disarmed 26th Regiment Native Infantry mutinied at Meean Meer, and murdered Major Spencer, their commanding officer. The mutineers immediately fled; but the pursuit after them is close, and it is not expected that many will eventually escape. The 14th Bengal Infantry had resisted the orders to disarm at Jhelum, and had been cut to pieces by a detachment of Europeans. The vengeance taken on the latest mutineers—the 9th Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry, at Sealkote has been signal. Not only was their main body twice attacked and well nigh annihilated by Brigadier Nicholson, with his flying column, but their fugitives and stragglers, who had escaped into Cashmere, were sent back by Gholab Singh to the British authorities to the number, including camp followers, of 572. Of this number seventy-eight troopers and men of the 46th were made over to Lieutenant M'Mahon, who at once executed sixty-eight of his prisoners, reserving the remaining ten, chiefly commissioned and non-commissioned officers, in order that a more formal and public example might be made of them. So again with the 55th, who long ago mutinied at Murdan, in the Hill country, and of whom many escaped across the frontier, and sought shelter with the mountain tribes. A strong party of these fugitives, attempting to cross into Cashmere, were attacked and beaten by the Hill men. Thirty-two of their number were taken prisoners, tried by court-martial, sentenced, and executed. At Mooltan, disaffection having shown itself in the disarmed 69th, the Subahdar-Major of the regiment was tried by court-martial, convicted, and blown from a 9-pounder gun on the 24th of July in presence of the whole brigade.

Seven additional regiments of Punjab Infantry are at once to be embodied from the four augmentation companies which were directed to be raised on the disturbances first breaking out. They will be formed at the stations of Umballa, Phillour, Mooltan, Jhelum, Peshawur, Kohat, and Derah Ismael Khan; and we shall soon be in a position to send further reinforcements to the army before Delhi in considerable strength, should it prove necessary. The *Times'* Bombay correspondent says respecting these reinforcements—

A portion of the Great Peshawur brigade will, I believe, be brought down. There are three fine English regiments there, the 70th, 87th, and 27th, two troops of Horse Artillery, five companies of Foot Artillery, and two field batteries. Then Nicholson's flying column, having purged the country of the Sealkote mutineers, is available for service before Delhi, where by this time it has, beyond a doubt, arrived. It brings to General Wilson the assistance of the 2nd Light Infantry, Colonel Dawes's troop of Horse Artillery, Captain Bourchier's field battery, the 6th Punjab Infantry, and probably new levies to a considerable amount. The 2nd Punjab Infantry and the Kumaon battalion of Ghoorkas have also reached the camp. The newly-raised Sikh levies under General Van Cortlandt should also be with the army by this time. When joined by a party of 500 Irregulars of the Dogra tribe and sixty Artillerymen with two field pieces from Ferozepore, Van Cortlandt would move to the camp at Delhi, distant very little more than 100 miles, and there he has doubtless ere this arrived.

From Central India the news is cheering. Colonel Stuart, with the Bombay column from Malagum was fortunately able to reach and cross the Nerbudda the very day before the rains had rendered that river unfordable. He entered Mhow on the 2nd August, and passed on to re-establish British authority at Indore. Holkar seconded his efforts, and had summoned the Rajahs under his sway to help him. Of Scindia we still hear nothing. Holkar's dominions are quiet, and so are those of the Ranees of Bhopal. The Saugor and Nerbudda territories are safe. The 31st at Saugor, which, after frightening its officers into the fort by its mutinous appearance, took up arms under its native officers and drove the mutinous 41st out of the cantonment, remains stationary and quiet, while a detachment of the 41st expelled from Saugor for mutiny distinguished itself a few days afterwards by beating off a body of Bundelas who attacked

their station at Dumoh 1,000 strong. The following paragraph from the Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News* is somewhat ominous:—

In the Nagpore and Saugor territories, and the country of Bhopul, the disaffected population are in arms, and although they offer little or no resistance to parties sent out against them, still they effectually put a stop to the machinery of Government.

The advices from Delhi are to the 29th July,—that is, twenty days in advance of the preceding mail. There had been three actions up to that date, making a total of twenty-two fought before Delhi since the 8th June. On the 9th July, the rebels began the combat by a charge of cavalry, dashing into our camp among the artillery. It was on this occasion that Lieutenant Hills and Major Toombs performed the gallant actions reported in a former number, and kept the Sepoy horsemen at bay until guns were brought to bear on them. In the meantime, the infantry had assailed our right flank from the old ground, the Subzi-mundee. But they were repulsed with heavy loss. On this occasion, we see it distinctly mentioned for the first time that the rebels were fighting with matchlocks. The next conflict took place on the 14th. On that day the rebels came out in great force.

They brought two guns to bear upon our right. Our men, under good cover, kept them back for several hours, only losing twelve men; when Brigadier Chamberlain, the Adjutant-General, ordered out our infantry and two troops of horse artillery into the Subzi-mundee. The infantry went in to clear the thickets and gardens in front of Hindoo Rao's hill and the Subzi-mundee. As they came upon the enemy they gave a tremendous cheer and dashed on. The Delhi-wallahs turned their backs and ran in crowds to the gates. The artillery galloped up and poured a shower of grape into them. Our force was within 200 yards of the walls. Such a shower of grape and musketry fell upon us that we were compelled to fall back. Chamberlain had his arm shattered below the shoulder. Our loss was as heavy as 200 men killed and wounded, including thirteen officers. We retired in good order. The enemy did not follow us far. Our men are getting very discontented with this kind of work. They are ready to carry any position, however strong, the enemy must be driven from: but to carry a strong position a dozen of times, only to see it abandoned and re-occupied next morning, is what no soldiers will do without losing heart.

It appears from another account that our loss on this occasion was sixteen officers wounded and 230 men killed and wounded. Brigadier Chamberlain's wound was from a grape shot. The doctors were trying to save his arm. The third attack was made on the 23rd, but it resolved itself into a skirmish. The loss on our side in the three combats was 500 killed and wounded. General Reed, debilitated by illness, had resigned the command to Brigadier-General Wilson of the Bengal Artillery; and the army stood more on the defensive. There are several reports of great disunion in Delhi. One letter says—"Our spies state that they are losing a good many by desertion. Their money is failing; and it is generally believed their stock of percussion-caps is nearly exhausted, and they cannot make new ones. They have four separate commanders-in-chief, and have shown in every attack a want of concentration, which has helped us much in driving them back."

The *Times'* Bombay correspondent writes:—

The attacks of the enemy were becoming more feeble. They were reported to be wanting percussion-caps and trying in vain to make them. Of powder they had abundance. Dissensions were growing among them. The commander-in-chief, an artilleryman from Bareilly, by name Buchtahir Khan, had been deposed, and the Prince Mirza was again commanding. The army is in want of a first-class siege train;—that brought from Phillour was only a third-class one. Two out of six howitzers are rendered unserviceable.

The Dinapore mutiny involves serious consequences. Prior to that event troops could be forwarded from Calcutta to Allahabad, both by the Ganges and the Great Trunk Road. The effect of that mutiny upon the latter of these lines of communication may be inferred from the following narrative:—On the 25th three native regiments of infantry, and one of irregular cavalry, broke out into mutiny at Dinapore. It appears that these troops, together with the 10th and 37th British Regiments, were under the command of General Lloyd. It is stated that on the 25th July the general ordered them to deliver up their percussion-caps; that he allowed them some hours to deliberate; and that he went himself with several officers on a pleasure-trip to see a vessel on the Ganges!

It is said the assistant-adjutant-general, on hearing this, ordered the guns to be brought forward, but the order was almost immediately countermanded. Soon after the general sent a message to the mutineers, at six or seven a.m., that if they did not deliver up peaceably by four p.m. the ammunition, he would punish them; thus the mutineers had about nine hours' time to arrange their plans of attack, &c. It seems they spent that time in filling their pouches with cartridges, and in sneaking off in small numbers out of cantonments. The alarm being sounded, the guns, six in number, went out and found the "Jacks" had got a start of a mile, after whom they sent some round shot, which seem to have had no effect, for, probably, not more than one of the rebels was injured. Two companies of mutineers took to boats, with the intention of calling in on the station of Bankipore and the city of Patna, but their intentions

were frustrated by the execution of the rifles of her Majesty's 37th from shore and on board the steamer. The steamer's guns likewise opened upon them, and not a soul of those afloat lived to see Patna, though their corpses must have passed the city in numbers.

A party of the mutineers who kept to the land, some 2,000 in number, crossed the Sone, and advanced upon Arrah, burning and plundering as they advanced. Arrah is a large civil station. The gallant little garrison, consisting of only some half-dozen English gentlemen, forty-six Sikhs, and fifteen European and half-caste sub-officials and persons connected with the railway, were shut into a bungalow which had been fortified in case of a row, expecting to be relieved after a few hours' struggle. In this frail defence the garrison most gallantly repulsed an attack of 2,000 of the mutineers from Dinapore, with a loss of, it is supposed, more than fifty to the enemy, killed and wounded, and with only one wounded on their side.

Instead of the enemy being pursued at once, while the panic lasted, three days were suffered to elapse, and then a party, consisting of her Majesty's 37th, her Majesty's 10th, and Sikhs, making in all 400, were despatched from Dinapore by steamer to the nearest point on the river to Arrah, which is about fourteen miles inland.

The men were landed and marched by moonlight till about 11 o'clock, when the moon went down, and when they should have halted; but the officer in command obstinately pushed on in the dark, in an unknown country, in the face of a powerful army, the men tired, and hungry, and discontented. What could be expected? They fell into an ambush of about 2,000 men, partly Sepoys and partly men belonging to Kour Singh, a powerful landholder in these parts. A murderous volley was poured in, and a good many fell. This created a panic, and the men separated and did not join altogether till morning. The officer commanding the party, Captain Dunbar, was killed by the first volley. The rebels kept up a heavy fire all night upon our men, which they returned, but in the morning a precipitate retreat was made by our men. From all I can ascertain they would not listen to their officers, but it was a case of every man for himself. The slaughter on our side was dreadful—about 150 killed, and hardly a man unwounded. Among the officers eight fell killed or mortally wounded, and several wounded returned to the station.

Among the killed were—Captain Dunbar, 10th Foot; Lieutenant Anderson, late 22nd, volunteer; Lieutenant Ingilby, late 7th, volunteer; Lieutenant Sale, her Majesty's 37th; Ensign Erskine, her Majesty's 10th; mate of steamer killed; a railway volunteer also. The names of others I cannot find out. Wounded—Lieutenant Sandwith, her Majesty's 10th; Ensign Venour, late 40th, volunteer; Dr. Jackson, Mr. Garstin, volunteer; Mr. Macdonald, volunteer, and many others. They were pursued by the whole force of rebels to a nullah, where many were drowned because they could not swim. The native officers were seen hounding on their men. Three were shot. Men in rifle uniform were seen among them. They must have been hard up for ammunition, as they fired buttons and stones. They had the small guns. The Dumraon Rajah is said to have joined them with guns. It is lamentable to think all this loss of life has been caused by one man.

Thus disastrously ended the first expedition to relieve Arrah. We are happy to find that the gallant band were relieved on the eighth day by Major Eyre, who with 200 men and three guns dispersed a force estimated at 3,000, and headed by a native Rajah with several pieces of artillery. The result is important. Had the Sepoys crossed the Ganges, they would probably have attempted to reach Oude by the Ghazepore and Azimghur routes. But Major Eyre's vigilance will have forestalled them. For his conduct during the mutiny at Dinapore Major-General Lloyd has been removed from his command, and General Outram has been invested with supreme military control over the united Cawnpore and Dinapore divisions:—a good exchange.

Another band of the mutineers appears to have marched upon Gayah, which is fifty-five miles to the south. Twenty miles still to the south of Gayah is Sherghotty, a town through which the Great Trunk Road from Calcutta to Benares passes. Sherghotty is connected with Patna and Dinapore by a branch of the Great Trunk Road which passes through Gayah. The distance from Calcutta to Benares by the Great Trunk Road is about 430 miles. About 240 miles from Calcutta and 190 from Benares, a branch, twenty miles in length, leads southward from the Great Trunk Road to the military station at Hazareebagh. Two companies of one of the regiments which mutined at Dinapore were stationed at Hazareebagh, and as soon as they received intelligence of the mutiny, they rose also. Their officers and families escaped, but the station was burned, and the inmates of two gaols liberated. A few of the European residents in the Shahabad district fled to Dinapore; a greater number to Sherghotty. But those who reached Sherghotty found the Europeans there paralysed by consternation at finding themselves surrounded by insurgents—at Hazareebagh, at Gayah, and throughout the district of Shahabad. At Sherghotty there was only a small force of some eighty Europeans, and with these it was proposed to march and arrest the progress of the mutineers at Gayah.

It was stated in the telegraphic message that 800 of

the Dinapore insurgents had been shot down. The *Phoenix* has the following paragraph on the subject:—

The Dinapore artillery are reported to have destroyed upwards of 500 of the Sepoys who were passing down the Ganges in boats. Five large boats were entirely destroyed. The artillery was on the river bank masked.

The effect of the Dinapore mutiny upon the military operations of Havelock and Neill is likely to be serious. A staff officer lately at Dinapore and now at Benares writes as recently as Aug. 3rd. Despite his fearless tone the news he communicates is very serious.—

You'll see by the papers that the Dinapore brigade have mutinied; they are on the road to Sasaram. The whole thing was disgracefully mismanaged, and ought to be hung. General Havelock carries all before him, and has taken sixty-four guns already. Having only 1,500 with him, there will be a narrow thing of it to reinforce him in time. Humanly speaking, if he gets reinforced by the 5th and 90th soon, all will go well enough till you comfortable people at home send some 20,000; but if things go wrong in these parts and delay his reinforcements, Agra will go yet. We disarmed the remnant of the 12th Irregulars here last night, and the wing of the 25th Native Infantry, just arrived, is to be disarmed. The district here is quiet, but there are so many mutineers between us and Calcutta and Oude-wards, that some sort of scrimmage in the neighbourhood is likely. Holmes's corps of irregulars mutinied and cut him and the doctor and their wives into bits. This shows what bosh it is talking of paucity of officers, or want of soldierly knowledge on their part. Holmes's corps was acknowledged by all hands to have been the most perfect body of light horse in the world, and Holmes, like poor Fisher, only lived for his men, and loved them—see the result!

Aug. 2.—Just come back from Raj Ghat. Three 18-pounders and two 24-pounders just arriving from Chunar, and ditto and some mortars to come from Allahabad. We have just heard very bad news. Havelock is obliged to suspend his advance. He says he has only 700 effective men left. As it is impossible that he can be reinforced from this side for a fortnight, it is a regular fix. Both his force and Lucknow look very fishy. It is the worst news we've had yet. If it had not been for General ———'s fatuous idiosyncrasy strong reinforcements would have been sent Allahabad already. I really should not wonder if that Dinapore folly does not end by losing Lucknow, Havelock, and Agra.

Aug. 3.—More news just in. The detachment from Dinapore came on the rebels. They—i.e., our fellows, had no advance guard or flankers; they came suddenly on a wall; up jumped the Sepoys, and blazed into them. Out of 300 two-thirds were *hors de combat*. By this sudden volley 80 were killed, and three officers, and the remaining 100 barely got away with their wounded to a steamer. Havelock will get no reinforcements and will be driven back. Fenwick, of the 10th Queen's, has taken command at Dinapore. We are working like mad in getting our stores, &c., down to Raj Ghat. It is my private opinion that this place and Allahabad stand a chance of being the only two places in our occupation between Calcutta and the Punjab, unless that Delhi force does something quick. I have no fear of the ultimate result, of course; for I believe God does not mean us to lose the country, but we are very shaky just now. The Grand Trunk Road is all up, so I try this by Bombay.

It is probable, however, that both Benares and Allahabad are safe. The latter possesses a Vauban fort—the only one in Upper India except Fort William, and is almost impregnable. But the force in this stronghold just suffices for the arduous duty of keeping out the rebels, of whom large bodies occasionally point in their direction. The country in the vicinity, as well as the districts round Benares, are hostile, being occupied everywhere by insurgent peasantry, who make the best use of their time to plunder and work their pleasure on property in general. "Benares itself," says the Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News*, "is safe, being held by a sufficient number of Europeans." Our Calcutta correspondent is not so sanguine. He says, "Benares is in great danger; it has no fort, though they are making entrenchments; it is open to Oude, full of rebels, and has a most riotous population of Hindoos and Mussulmans." But the officer, whose letter we have quoted, feels satisfied that this important city can be held, and pronounces the "Raj Shat," their fortified position, to be "the finest natural position I ever saw, and impregnable."

Lower down the Ganges a good deal of anxiety prevails. A letter from Dinapore says:—

Two guns and 100 men of the 10th have gone to Patna, which is very shaky. We all look anxiously for the 5th Fusiliers, said to be close at hand. I hope they may arrive before to-morrow, which is the first day of the Bukra Eed, for we have only 600 bayonets altogether. All people have been ordered in from the district, and are arriving in shoals.

Fears are now entertained for the residents of Mozufferpore and Chupra, as also of Bhagulpore, where the 5th Irregulars are shaky.

Warned by the occurrences at Dinapore the Government "at last" made an attempt, and fortunately a successful attempt, to disarm the 63rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry regiments at Berhampore. These were surrounded by her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, who had been sent from Calcutta. The rain was pouring in torrents. The infantry lines were first visited. After the reading of the Government order, the command to pile arms was given, and responded to without demur. Many of the muskets on inspection were discovered to be loaded. The 11th Regiment then marched on to the

direction of the cavalry lines, from which the Irregulars were seen to advance.

On approaching to within a distance of about five hundred yards from the European regiment, they dismounted, and, on a nearer approach, were surrounded by the 90th. Their commander Captain Alexander, then communicated the instructions from Government for their being disarmed, when there was a very apparent stir amongst them, and two attempts made to remount their horses; a good number gaining their seats, but a flank of the 90th advancing towards them, and the rest being so arranged as to cut their retreat off, they were got into order again. Some of the men were actually seen to load, but whether from the want of unanimity, or, more probably, the dread of the splendid body of men confronting them, their intentions, whatever they may have been, were not carried into effect.

On the order being given to deliver up their arms and accoutrements, many of the men absolutely flung their pistols, belts, &c., into the air, and on the whole, although they did deliver up their arms, they manifested the utmost disaffection. They had, however, to endure a still greater surprise, and one which they were evidently not prepared for, and that was the seizure of their horses, which being their own property they thought could not be taken from them.

Crossing the Ganges we find that there has been a mutiny at Segowlie. That cantonment is situated near the Nepal frontier, about 120 miles north of Dinapore. A town of the name of Chupra is situated on the north bank of the Ganges, about twenty-four miles to the west of Dinapore. The Segowlie mutineers, after crossing the Gunduck, had advanced to within twenty miles of Chupra, and threatened it with an assault; and by this movement they had brought themselves into the immediate vicinity of the mutineers and insurgents in the British districts of Azimghur and Jaunpore in Oude. On the north of the Ganges, therefore, as well as on the south, any land routes that might exist for the advance of troops from Calcutta to the north-west were for the time closed against the English.

At Azimghur, where part of the 65th Bengal Native Infantry had hitherto remained quiescent, a riot took place, and the Sepoys, rather than fire on the rebels, discharged their pieces into the air.

At Patna comparative tranquillity has prevailed since the late rising, in which Dr. Lyell, the Romish bishop, was killed. This valuable position was protected only by 300 Sikhs scattered about. Mr. W. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna, had been suspended, and Mr. Samuells appointed in his place. Two indigo factories had been burnt. The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—

The gentlemen of Patna have been panic-stricken, under the apprehension that the mutineers, after the victory they gained over our troops by ambuscade, will march on their city. All the ladies have, in consequence, been ordered off to Dinapore, and the residents of Gya and Tirhoot have been invited to Patna, whence, in case of danger, it is proposed all should retire to the Military Cantonments, and there make a stand against the rebels. On this move being made, it is expected the station of Bankipore will be looted and destroyed by the mutineers.

The Patna rising was a deep-laid scheme. There was a throne prepared to receive a King of Patna, and this king (will presumption and folly go further?) was a certain individual, by name Kazim Shere. This man intended to appear as an equestrian on the night of the 3rd July, but before our forces, who were ready to receive him, he had not the courage to appear. At present he is nowhere to be seen. He has left both his *guddi* and his throne, though it is perfectly certain that he will come to that elevated throne the gallows.

Coming nearer to the capital we find that a plot has been discovered at Midnapore, some seventy miles west of Calcutta; and the magistrate at Jessore—about the same distance to the north-east of the city—has been obliged to hang several conspirators. These districts of Lower Bengal are wealthy and yield a large revenue. Not only had the rich opium-growing region of Behar and the principal part of northern Bengal been rendered unsafe, but fears were entertained for the great indigo district of Tirhoot, where an irregular corps, which for some time rendered excellent service, had mutinied and dispersed. It was hoped, however, that European influence would still prevail there, the planters as a body being liked and trusted by the well-disposed native population. Still "the lamentable weakness, the utter want of administrative talent, and the morbid dread of responsibility, exhibited by so many who had been found in command at the commencement of the outbreak," were loudly complained of as a cause of distrust for the future; these evils having, it was affirmed, done more to destroy the prestige of the British name than any paucity of troops. Nevertheless, there was reason to hope that public opinion would enforce a great alteration, and the notification that a court-martial had been ordered upon General Lloyd was accepted as a sign in that direction.

Though all was quiet at Calcutta there was a good deal of uneasiness, especially in connexion with the approaching Mohurram. The Governor-General's body-guard—the pick of all the Sepoy regiments—had been disarmed, but allowed to retain their horses. This is said to have been done entirely at their own

request. They informed their commandant that, finding themselves objects of suspicion and aversion in Calcutta, they wished to resign their arms for a period. The request was, of course, complied with, and the transaction was effected with the greatest politeness on both sides! The Government had declined to disarm the people, but had set a watch on the private stores of powder and arms. In reply to a memorial from European inhabitants it is said:—

I am directed to add, that the Governor-General in Council has now under his consideration, and proposes to bring before the Legislative Council at an early date, a general measure for the registration of arms throughout the country, and for prohibiting the possession of arms except under certain restrictions.

An intriguing Moonshee, who was known to be in communication with the rebels, and who had long eluded arrest, had been caught in disguise at his master's house, whose zenana had been searched for papers by a European woman. A man in the confidence of the Moonshee had also been arrested. Two emissaries from Delhi had been hanged at the fort, for tampering with the men of the 70th Native Infantry. The Sepoys, whom they endeavoured to seduce, gave them up to the authorities.

Lord Elgin arrived in her Majesty's steam-frigate *Shannon*, with 700 Marines and Artillerymen. 300 more were expected immediately, and further very large reinforcements by the 22nd. The *Shannon* is herself one of the heavy class frigates, powerfully armed. Lord Elgin landed under a salute, and was received with great cheering by a large crowd of the Christian community at the Ghaut. Troops were expected from Rangoon to strengthen the force in the Tanjore districts, so as to overawe the Mussulmans during the Mohurram. We have reported below a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta.

Our Calcutta correspondent mentions that a most interesting report of the British Indian Association, the members of which are all Hindoos, had just been published. "They set to work most elaborately to prove how wrong Lord Ellenborough is about Lord Canning's subscription, and how much they esteem missionaries for their benevolence, their purity, and their zeal."

The Madras army had not only shown no symptoms of mutiny, but had rendered good service. By its aid quiet had been restored in the Nagpore and Sangor territories. A movable column had been set in movement from Nagpore. North Berar had been kept quiet. A column had been stationed at Kurnool to repress plunderers from the Nizam's country. Two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, had sailed from Madras for Calcutta, for service in Bengal. In consequence of this drain of troops, orders have been issued by Lord Harris to form three new regiments of infantry at Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Vellore respectively. No further attempt has been made to disturb the public at Hyderabad (Deccan), and the Jemadar who made the attack on the residency, having a price put on his head, was captured and brought in. Both the Nizam and his minister seem to be behaving with firmness and good sense.

We come now to the Bombay Presidency, in which one regiment has mutinied and a plot has been discovered. The revolt of the 27th regiment at Kolapore the *Times*' Bombay correspondent regards as sufficiently exceptional to warrant the entertaining a great, if not a perfectly unshaken, confidence in the loyalty of the Bombay army as a body.

The 27th Bombay Native Infantry was raised in 1846 mainly from the turbulent native state of Sawunt Waree. In 1857 it happens to be quartered at Kolapore, in the immediate neighbourhood of its original birthplace. I think it highly probable that this proximity was partly the cause of the event which I am about to narrate. Before daylight on the morning of Saturday, the 1st, this day fortnight (it is one comfort to reflect that in fourteen days no second explosion has taken place), about 150 men of the 27th turned out of their lines with loaded firelocks, attacked and plundered the house of their commanding officer, Major Rolland, who had escaped with his wife to the house of Colonel Maughan, the Resident (for Kolapore is a Mahratta State, and has a Rajah), sacked the treasury of about 40,000 rupees (4,000*l.*), robbed the shroffs or native bankers in the bazaar of all the money and jewels in their possession, and then betook themselves to a high-walled enclosure. When day broke Colonel Maughan took a party of the Kolapore Local Infantry Corps, distrusting the 27th, to attack the mutineers, but failed to make any impression upon them (I am not sufficiently informed to know why), and withdrew; thereupon the mutineers moved out of the enclosure and marched to a town called Kagul, on the Belgaum-road. But there, whether they had been in previous concert with the regiments at Belgaum and found their expectations of a rising at that station disappointed, or whether, as is more probable, because they were a mere aimless lot of plunderers, they abandoned the Belgaum-road and struck across country to the point where the Kolapore-road to the sea coast descends the Western Ghauts at Phoonda. Here, unfortunately, they fell in with three young officers of the regiment, Heathfield, Stubbs, and Norris, who had fled from Kolapore and were making their way to the sea-coast, when they were seized and slain by the mutineers. The murderers then appear to have dispersed. Some twenty went back to the old enclosure at Kolapore, and were attacked by some

of their own regiment and of the Southern Mahratta Horse, and captured with the loss of five killed. A large number of others were taken in the Sawunt Waree State, having thrown away their arms, but still wearing their great-coats, and laden with rupees. Other stragglers are constantly being brought in by the villagers, to win the large rewards offered by Government to any one who apprehends a traitor. When the news reached Bombay a wing of the 2nd Europeans had just entered the harbour from Kurrachee. Three companies were immediately despatched to Goa (the usual ports being inaccessible in this weather, and the Portuguese Governor-General having already proffered his services), for Belgaum, and two, with a couple of little mountain train howitzers, to Vizadroog, for Kolapore. Of the latter little force a small detail was sent to Rutnagerry, where a detachment of the 27th is stationed, and for Sawunt Waree a company was sent from Bombay of a regiment whose late arrival from the Mauritius has greatly delighted us, the 33rd, under Colonel Johnstone, C.B.

Other accounts do not regard this mutiny as an isolated act, but as connected with the detected conspiracy at Poonah. Lord Elphinstone seems to have been prepared for the worst. Six companies of the 33rd British Regiment and some artillery arrived opportunely from the Mauritius. Mortars and guns were pointed at "the Native town." Some of the residents hastily went on shipboard. The chief apprehensions were caused by the approaching great Mohammedan festival, the Mohurram, on the 25th. The Government fortunately intercepted a number of letters which disclosed the plot, and led to the arrest of the Moulvie of Poona, the ex-Ranee of Sattara, and other persons. "Lord Elphinstone (says one letter) is worn to a thread paper with work and anxiety. He has shown very great energy throughout this emergency."

Just before the departure of the Bombay mail, news, dated the 9th of August, had been received from Bellary, an important station in the interior of the Madras Presidency, that a telegraphic notice had just been transmitted there of a mutiny of Bombay troops at Dharwar, about 150 or 200 miles west, and that the right wing of a Madras regiment, under Colonel Hughes, were to start that night to aid in its suppression, the expectation being that by forced marches they would reach the scene of revolt in about five days.

Under date August 10th, the *Calcutta Phoenix* says:—"Intelligence has just reached that the Amnughur battalion stationed at Domwah, Chotah, and Nagpore, about 150 miles from this, have bolted—strange to say without murdering their officers—their strength 1,100 Sepoys, 180 cavalry, and six brass guns."

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of merchants and others at Calcutta, Sir A. D. H. Larpent, Bart., in the chair, the annexed petition to the Home Legislature was adopted:—

Petition of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned British inhabitants of Calcutta most humbly sheweth,—

That your petitioners view with daily increasing anxiety and alarm the condition and prospects of British India.

They do not despair of its speedy reconquest by the forces of her Majesty, but it is undeniable that, with the exception of three or four places of strength, the whole of the north-west provinces, as well as the newly acquired kingdom of Oude, is lost for the present. In addition to which Tirhoot, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, are in danger.

Throughout India the native belief in the prestige of British power has been destroyed, and where the Asiatic has no dread of physical force he has no respect for moral influence.

Over thousands of square miles, where three months since Englishmen travelled in security unarmed, at this moment European women for themselves and their children court speedy death as a blessing.

On every highway lie the dishonoured and mutilated remains of our countrywomen and their children, and the bodies of British soldiers and unarmed men foully murdered.

The Government of the East India Company, to whose care the interests of Great Britain in the East have been confided, possess from their constitution absolute power. They have a perpetual majority in the Legislative Council, which is composed entirely of official persons.

They have the sole appointment to all offices with the exception only of those of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

There are no private or corporate rights that can be effectually opposed to them, nor is there any representation of public opinion.

In the country desolated by the rebels there are hundreds of civil servants, judges, magistrates, and collectors, village chowkedars and policemen in tens of thousands, and more than 2,000 commissioned military officers—European and native; and yet, if we may believe the Government, there was not in all this vast establishment to be found one person to acquaint the authorities of the existence of a conspiracy spread over countries many times larger than the area of the British Isles, and in which upwards of 100,000 soldiers have joined.

The rebellion broke out and found the Government totally unprepared. No efficient commissariat, no organised means of procuring intelligence, and, with a few brilliant exceptions, no men of sufficient capacity for the emergency. At the commencement of the outbreak Delhi, the largest arsenal of ordnance in the north-west

of India, the important military depot of Cawnpore, and the fortress and arsenal of Allahabad, the key of the Lower Provinces, were without a single European soldier to defend them. The two former fell into the hands of the insurgents.

On the 25th of May last, when a number of regiments were in open revolt, when many treasuries had been plundered and various important stations fallen into the hands of the rebels, the Secretary to the Home Department officially informed the inhabitants of Calcutta, in answer to loyal addresses tendering aid and personal service, that "the mischief caused by a passing and groundless panic had already been arrested, and that there was every reason to hope that in the course of a few days tranquillity and confidence would be restored throughout the presidency."

From that hour to the present the policy of Government has not undergone the slightest change. In the teeth of events the most startling, in defiance of warnings the most emphatic, they steadily persisted in ignoring the fact of danger for which they had made no preparation.

On the 13th of June they passed a law which destroyed the liberty of the press, and placed every journal in India at the absolute feet of the executive authority.

Your petitioners refrain from here commenting on this act of the Government, uncalled for by the occasion, repugnant to British feeling, and subversive of the principles of the British constitution. This was done at a time when the Government were receiving universal support from the English portion of the press.

Your petitioners felt themselves bitterly aggrieved by the attempted imposition of what is known as the Black Act, but their feelings in that respect never hindered them for a moment in coming forward to assist the Government with heart and hand. Their offers were coldly declined, though ultimately accepted when danger was too apparent. At the present moment not only does Calcutta owe its chief security to European volunteers, but Government have invited the enrolment of paid corps for service in the interior.

The whole trade of the presidency has suffered more or less, many branches of it are ruined entirely. The sale of imports is almost nominal, the cotton goods of England are not to be disposed of even at great sacrifices. The export of silk, indigo, and sugar, and other articles of export, will suffer considerable diminution for some seasons to come in consequence of the destruction of many factories and the loss of much capital.

In the train of the revolt it is more than probable that famine with all its Indian horrors will follow.

To remedy all these evils and to fix on a firmer basis the British power in the East your petitioners can alone appeal to the British nation.

Your petitioners can look for no redress to the powers to whom the Government of this great country is delegated, they having shown themselves unequal to the task.

The Government of the East India Company have neither men, money, nor credit; what credit they had was destroyed by their conduct in the late financial operations.

The army has dissolved itself, the treasuries have either been plundered by the rebels or exhausted by the public service, and a loan, even at six per cent., would scarcely find subscribers.

When tranquillity is once restored her Majesty's Ministers will find that many millions sterling have been added to the Indian debt, and that the annual deficits of the Indian budget will be materially increased; but under good government your petitioners have the fullest confidence that the boundless resources of this vast country are sufficient to meet all necessary demands of the State. The system under which the country has been hitherto governed, utterly antagonistic as it has ever been to the encouragement of British settlement and enterprise in India, has entirely failed to preserve the power of the Queen, to win the affections of the natives, or to secure the confidence of the British in India.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your hon. House will adopt such measures as may be necessary for removing the government of this country from the East India Company, and substituting in its place the direct Government of her Majesty the Queen, with an open Legislative Council, suitable to the requirements of the country and compatible with the British supremacy. Queen's courts presided over by trained lawyers and with the English language as the official court language. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Calcutta, August 3.

Respecting this meeting, a gentleman holding a high position in Calcutta, writes: "I fancy by this mail will be forwarded to England, for presentation to the Commons, a petition which has been for some time in circulation, expressing in very strong terms distrust of the Government, and urging the immediate interference of the Crown if the country is to be saved. No allusion whatever to this has been made by the press, though its members cannot possibly be all ignorant of the fact. They could not, however, have published the petition without becoming amenable under the Gagging Act, and to this measure, I apprehend, must be ascribed this very unusual, and, in my opinion, un-English proceeding. If a public meeting could have been called to consider the present alarming state of affairs, the sayings and doings of which might have been published, there would probably have been nothing of the kind. The petition itself is abominably ill-written, and not faithful in all its statements. If there had been a public meeting to discuss the state of affairs there would have been plenty who would have taken a very different part from these petitioners."

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman* gives the following account of the first act in this terrible tragedy; but its later developments have yet to be related:—

On the 21st or 22nd ult. Sir Hugh Wheeler sank under the wounds which he had received, and the garrison, three or four days after his death, being short both of provisions and ammunition, and reduced in number by several casualties, hoisted a flag of truce. The Nana Sahib then stopped the assault, and sent to inquire what was meant by the flag. Answer was re-

turned by the Europeans, to the effect that they had neither food nor ammunition, and they proposed to give up the country to him on his allowing them to depart. To this the Nana consented, and for two days supplied them with food, and in that time prepared boats for their departure. At the end of this time the Nana gave the Europeans his word in writing, and he, his officers and head people, confirmed it with an oath. The Europeans then gave up their arms, and the treasure in entrenchments, amounting to about three lacs, and were conveyed in Hindostanee gharees and hospital dholees, most of the ladies being in the latter, under an escort of sowars, to the ghat, where they embarked in seventeen boats out of nineteen that had been provided, with the exception of some thirty-two ladies with children.

As soon as the boats had pushed off from the ghat, the boatmen jumped overboard and swam on shore, and then the mutineers opened a fire on the boats from a masked battery of eight guns, which had been previously erected for the purpose. All the boats were sunk, and the people on board killed, with the exception of one boat that had passed down, and some twenty Europeans who had managed to swim to the shore.

This boat was pursued by 500 Nujeebs, with two guns, who came up with it on the second day, and sunk the boat, and destroyed every one on board, off a place called Gossheen-ka-Seerajpore. The twenty and odd Europeans who swam on shore at Cawnpore were blown away from guns in the course of two or three days, some each day.

The thirty-two ladies and children who were left behind, were conveyed by the Nana into a pukka house called the Subahdar, and kept in custody by the Nana Sahib's people, but without being insulted.

One Portuguese woman, the daughter of a bugler, was made captive by a trooper of the 2nd Cavalry, and carried to his house, when the mutiny first broke out—but when he was absent, she took his sword and killed his wife and two children and then herself.

Our informant states that when he left Cawnpore on the 1st instant, the ladies and children were fed by the Nana's own servants.

It appears from letters received in Calcutta that the victims of the Cawnpore massacre were confined in the Assembly Rooms up to the 15th, where they were comparatively well treated. They were then taken to the little house where the unfortunate men who were taken from the boats had been previously murdered, and where they could have had no doubt of their impending fate. The *Bombay Times* says that 88 officers, 190 men of her Majesty's 84th Foot, 70 ladies, 120 women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, shopkeepers, engineers, pensioners, and their families, to the number of 400 persons, fell victims. A note was found, written in Hindee, containing all the names of all the ladies who died between the 7th and the 15th inst., from what are described as natural causes. The list appears to have been kept by a native doctor, and, deducting the names which it contains, it appears that 197 persons were massacred on the evening of the 15th. The building in which the massacre took place is described as looking like a slaughter-house. The diary of a lady is said to have been found at Cawnpore, written up to the day on which she was killed, and containing information of great importance, on which the general is acting.

According to the last accounts General Neill was compelling all the high-caste Brahmins whom he could capture among the Sepoys to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash up the blood from the floor, a European soldier standing over each man with a "cat," and administering it with vigour whenever he relaxed his exertions. The wretches having been subjected to this degradation, which of course includes a loss of caste, are then hanged, one after another. The punishment is said to be General Neill's own invention.

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain H. Bruce, dated Cawnpore, July 31, 1857:—

Lieutenant Delafosse, Captain Mowbray Thomson, 53rd Native Infantry, and two European soldiers, are safe at Nishgurh (twenty-four miles down river, on the Lucknow side), and all General Neill's great energies are being directed to their recovery.

The writer adds:—

The latter part of this sentence refers not only to the Nishgurh party, but also to some Europeans said to be at Calpee, across the Jumna.

The following letter is written by one of the few survivors from this distressing massacre. The writer, Mr. Shepherd, is supposed, from the tenor of his letter, and his having gone out as a "Chinaman" spy, to be an Eurasian clerk in Government employ, most likely in the treasury. The letter is addressed to a brother at Agra:—

CAWNPORE, July 18.

My own dearest Brother,—God Almighty has been graciously pleased to spare my poor life. I am the only individual saved among all the European and Christian community that inhabited this station. My poor dear wife, my darling sweet child Polly, poor dear Rebecca and her children, and poor innocent children, Emmeline and Martha, as also old Mrs. Frost and poor Mrs. Osborne, were all most inhumanly butchered by the cruel insurgents on the day before yesterday, and thrown into a well, together with a great number of other ladies and children, reported to be about 150 in number. I am distracted. I am most miserable and wretched. I am like one in a dream. You could not recognise me if you saw me. My life has been spared by a miracle. The will of the Lord be done. He also can give me comfort, for I am in a terrible state of distress of mind. I will write you a detailed account of all our sufferings and distresses, such distress as has never before been experienced or heard of on the face of this earth. At present I cannot write, I cannot eat or drink—I am perfectly wretched.

I escaped only yesterday from my miserable prison, where I had been confined with heavy fetters on my legs for twenty-four days by the rebels, who nearly took

away my life, but God alone prevented them and spared me. They gave me only parched grain to eat daily, and that in very small quantities.

The English troops have come in and restored peace. They have retaken Cawnpore. Their arrival here yesterday was the means of my release, as my term of imprisonment was three years with hard labour. The enemy had from 10,000 to 15,000 troops, and have done great destruction; but the British, with 2,400 Europeans and 700 Sikhs have driven them away, and not a soul of them is to be seen now anywhere.

Every officer and soldier, and every merchant, writer, or Christian drummer, &c., that had gone into the entrenchments here under General Wheeler on the 4th of June, has been killed. The cannonading of the enemy was very, very severe. Twelve guns, taken from our magazine, were brought to play upon us. They had a very large quantity of powder at their disposal, for the magazine was not blown up, and thirty boats' of ammunition reached the enemy by the Ganges Canal just in time for them to annoy us. The artillery barracks, where we were entrenched, have been scattered to atoms by the 24-pounder balls that were incessantly fired by the enemy, and many died under the walls. Day and night the guns were kept playing upon us without ceasing for a moment, and the musketry of the enemy poured millions of balls upon us up to the 25th of June—that is for twenty days. The enemy made several attempts to charge upon us; three times they surrounded us on all sides under cover of the compound walls of bungalows in our vicinity, and sounded their bugles to charge, but were driven back by our artillery firing canister upon them. We had only six small guns with us, and not a single howitzer.

Had we even had one 24-pounder a great deal could have been done, or had our General taken up his position in the magazine we might all have escaped the very severe calamity that has fallen upon this station, for without guns the enemy could not have done anything. On the 24th of June I was sent out as a spy on certain conditions, and as I was dressed like a common Chinaman I was not killed; for I was taken prisoner almost as soon as I came out of the entrenchment, particulars of which I shall give you in my next, but kept in confinement until the day of my trial, when fetters were put on me as stated above. After I came out on the 24th it appears the rebel Rajah sent a letter to our General the day after, offering to let him and all his people go to Allahabad, on condition that he would give up all his treasure, ammunition, &c., and vacate Cawnpore within three days. This was accepted by the General, and the usual oaths were taken that no treachery would be used. The Rajah supplied twenty-four boats and gave carriage to the river side. On the morning of the 27th our people went on board the boats—(Oh! how I felt, when in confinement I heard that the English were going in safety. I could not keep my secret, and told the Subadar of the prison guard that I was a Christian, and nearly lost my life by this exposure, of which more hereafter);—but had not time to let the boats go, when the enemy fired cannon upon them, and upset some; others they set fire to. Only one boat I am told managed to get away, but was afterwards picked up at a short distance and brought back. About 150 women and children, and about 100 European soldiers and officers and men of all classes were taken alive. The former were kept as prisoners up to the 16th of July, but the men (among whom was our poor Daniel) had their hands tied behind them, were killed with swords and muskets, and thrown into a ditch. The women received parched grain for a few days, but afterwards they got dall and chupaties in small quantities. The rascals have had bad motives for sparing them so long.

At the time of their being murdered (on the 16th inst.) I am told that a number jumped alive into the well that was intended to receive their corpses rather than be butchered and insulted so unmercifully as the hard-hearted brutes were using them.

Oh! when I think of it how my heart breaks. I get beside myself, and wish I had not been spared to hear of such dreadful accounts. Oh! my poor dear Polly! how must they have killed you. So sweet a child never existed. How will I ever forget you! The faces of all I have lost are ever before me. Oh! how dreadful is my state of mind. God Almighty have mercy on me! Oh, God, help Thou me, whom thou hast spared.

Thine affectionate, but miserable,

H. J. SHEPHERD.

P.S.—My infant was shot in the head by a spent musket-ball on the 12th of June, while we were in the intrenchments, and died in great agony after 48 hours. I was also wounded on the 7th of June with a spent musket-ball in the back, and very nearly lost my life, but I soon got over it. The wound is now nearly healed.

H. J. S.

Thaccorance (supposed to be an ayah) is alive. She was all the time with us in the entrenchment, but got off on the day the boats were supplied by the Rajah. Every house in the station has been destroyed by fire. I had not a fraction left. I am taken care of at present by my office treasurer, who also is very kind to me.

PROCLAMATION OF NANA SAHIB.

The following is a translation of a proclamation posted up by Nana Sahib at Cawnpore:—

A traveller just arrived in Cawnpore from Calcutta states that in the first instance a council was held to take into consideration the means to be adopted to do away with the religion of the Mohammedans and Hindoos by the distribution of cartridges. The council came to this resolution, that, as this matter was one of religion, the services of 7,000 or 8,000 European soldiers would be necessary, as 50,000 Hindostanees would have to be destroyed, and then the whole of the people of Hindostan would become Christians. A petition with the substance of this resolution was sent to Queen Victoria, and it was approved. A council was then held a second time, in which English merchants took a part, and it was decided that, in order that no evil should arise from mutiny, large reinforcements should be sent for. When the despatch was received and read in England thousands of European soldiers were embarked on ships as speedily as possible and sent off to Hindostan. The news of their being despatched reached Calcutta. The English authorities there ordered the issue of the cartridges, for the real intention was to Christianise the army first, and this being effected the conversion of the people would speedily follow. Pigs' and cows' fat was mixed up with the cartridges; this became known

through one of the Bengalese who was employed in the cartridge-making establishment. Of those through whose means this was divulged one was killed and the rest imprisoned. While in this country these counsels were being adopted, in England the Vakeel of the Sultan of Roum sent news to the Sultan that thousands of European soldiers were being sent for the purpose of making Christians of all the people of Hindostan. Upon this the Sultan issued a firman to the King of Egypt to this effect: "You must deceive the Queen Victoria, for this is not a time for friendship, for my Vakeel writes that thousands of European soldiers have been despatched for the purpose of making Christians the army and people of Hindostan. In this manner, then, this must be checked. If I should be remiss, then how can I show my face to God; and one day this may come upon me also, for if the English make Christians of all in Hindostan they will then fix their designs upon my country." When the firman reached the King of Egypt he prepared and arranged his troops, before the arrival of the English army at Alexandria, for this is the route to India. The instant the English army arrived the King of Egypt opened guns upon them from all sides, and destroyed and sunk their ships, and not a single soldier escaped. The English in Calcutta, after the issue of the order for the cartridges, and when the mutiny had become great, were in expectation of the arrival of the army from London; but the great God in his omnipotence had beforehand put an end to this. When the news of the destruction of the army of London became known, then the Governor-General was plunged in grief and sorrow and beat his head.

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LETTER FROM A STAFF OFFICER AT DELHI.

The following is an extract from a letter from a staff officer of rank in the camp before Delhi, dated July 26:—

Here, you see, we are still before Delhi, and no immediate prospect of our finding ourselves inside the walls of the city. The news letters from the city describe the mutineers to be much disheartened at their constant want of success; and no doubt it must be so, for their attacks of late have become much more feeble, and as each day is adding to the strength of our defences, no fear whatever is felt of their being able to make any impression on them. You will hardly be prepared, I dare say, at home to hear of our still remaining on the defensive, the besieged, in fact, instead of the besiegers; but so it has been, I may say, from the day of our arrival here, and when the strength of our little army is known people will be the less surprised to find such to be the case. It looks mighty well on paper—six regiments of Europeans, and four of native infantry (Sikhs and Ghoorkas), and I have no doubt the number is set down at 10,000 men, but the real strength is probably under 4,000—say, 2,400 Europeans, and the remainder natives. I have not seen the returns lately, but I think I must be above the mark in saying we have 4,000 infantry. In artillery we are fortunately tolerably well off, but in cavalry the enemy perhaps outnumber us by five to one. It is as well that they are a most unenterprising set of scoundrels, the cavalry, or they might do us infinite damage in cutting off our supplies. As it is, our rear is perfectly open, and supplies are plentiful and cheap as they would be in the best regulated cantonments. You will ask impatiently what we are going to do, and how long we are to remain in our present position. I am not in the general's secrets, but I fancy there is no doubt that we shall do nothing towards attacking the place until we receive considerable reinforcements. Matters are in such a distracted state below that though troops are known to have marched from Allahabad on the 4th of this month they may have so much to do at Cawnpore, Lucknow, and elsewhere, that we almost give up the hope of their reaching us in reasonable time, and we therefore look forward to the large force now on its way from the Punjab to join us. All ought to be here about the 12th or 15th proximo, and then we shall be strong enough to set to work in earnest with the wretched city. The troops coming down amount altogether to some 4,000 infantry, of whom about 1,400 are European, and the rest Ghoorkas and Sikhs. There are also artillery and cavalry, and another siege train with heavier guns than we now have, and our force will on the whole very nearly be doubled, certainly so in infantry, in which we are now comparatively weakest. We have only to pray that sickness may not overtake us here before these fresh troops arrive, and there is every hope that it may not be so, as the sickly season seldom commences here before the middle of September or later, when the rains leave off. At present there does not appear to be more sickness than there would be were the men quietly located in their barracks, and several of the regiments, the commanding officers tell me, are positively healthier than they probably would be in cantonments. When once our fresh troops are here I should think a week ought to put us in possession of the city, and once in there the Palace and Old Fort could not hold out a day. There seems no end of the shot and shell they have in Delhi, and of guns, too, they have an unlimited number, but their powder is said to be expended. They make it, of course, but it is not so good as ours, and their stock of percussion caps is reported as coming to a close. It is to be hoped that it is so, for these they never can manufacture, and their only plan will be to alter the locks for flints.

LIFE IN DELHI.

The following statement of a native regarding the interior state of Delhi in May and June is most interesting if it may be believed:—

I reached Delhi on the 21st May, 1857, and stayed there till the 23rd June. The Sepoys were so much afraid of the English forces that they looked quite pale. The cavalry mutineers had a little spirit, and were wishing to go to Meerut for a fight; but the footmen did not agree with them, saying, "We are hardly sufficient to guard Delhi, how can we go to Meerut?" I will give you a small description of the oppression committed by Sepoys in Delhi. They plundered every rich house and shop in the city. They took every horse they found in the stables of the citizens. They killed a number of poor shopkeepers for asking the proper prices for their things; they abuse the respectable men of Delhi in their presence. The guard at Jumna-bridge looted the passengers crossing it. On the 11th May the magazine was blown up, it did great damage to the adjacent houses, and killed about 500 passengers walking in different streets. The bullets fell in the houses of people to such a degree, that some children picked up two pounds and some four pounds of it from the yards of their houses; afterwards

the mutineers, together with the low people of the city, entered the magazine compound and began to plunder weapons, accoutrements, and gun-caps, &c. The "loot" continued for three days; each Sepoy took three or four muskets, and as many swords and bayonets as he could. The calasses filled their houses with fine blacksmiths' tools, weapons, and gun-caps, which they sell by degrees, at the rate of two seers per rupee. In these successful days, the highest price of a musket was eight annas; however the people feared to buy it; a fine English sword was dear for four annas, and one anna was too much for a good bayonet. Pouches and belts were so common that the owners could not get anything for this booty of theirs. The gunpowder which was kept at Mujnoos Tila, more than half of it was plundered by Goojurs and countrymen, and the rest was brought to the city. Since the day of my arrival till the day of my departure, I never found the bazaar opened, except a few poor shops. The shopkeepers and the citizens are extremely sorry for losing their safety, and curse the mutineers from morning to evening. Poor people and workmen starve, and widows cry in their huts. Respectable English servants have confined themselves to their houses. A Kotwal is changed every second day. The Sepoys plundered every treasury in the city, and put the money in their own pockets; they did not give a farthing out of this to the King; so the Sepoys of four or five regiments possessed thousands of rupees each, and under the weight of silver they could hardly walk, consequently they were obliged to change their silver for gold. The Mahajuns charge them 24 or 25 rupees for a gold mohur, which is not worth more than 16 rupees. Since the bankers were plundered by the Sepoys, they also cheated them by giving them brass coins instead of gold ones. The poor regiments are very jealous of those who are rich, as the rich Sepoys don't wish to go to fight, or to the field of battle simply; they are very often insulted by their poor friends. I am of opinion their private feelings will compel them to fight with each other, some day or other, as many times during my stay at Delhi I heard there was very likely to be a quarrel between the rich and poor regiments. One regiment from Allyghur, and Mynpoorie 150 Sowars, and some unnamed Sepoys from Agra, one regiment and 200 Sowars from Hansi and Hissar, some unnamed Sepoys from Umballa, 200 Sowars and two companies of Nizamut from Muttra, 6th Light Cavalry, two regiments from Jullundur, two regiments and artillery from Nusseerabad, reached Delhi, before me, and joined the mutineers. I will acquaint you with the names of the stations from whence the rebels brought treasure for the King. Moradnagar Tehseel—toll-gate, near Hindun-bridge, Rohtuck, Allyghur, Hansi, Muttra, Hursarogurhie, Tirsaili, out of which his Majesty pays four annas to each footman, and one rupee to each trooper per diem. I am quite ignorant of the amount of the money, but I know as far as this, that on the 17th of June there was left one lac and nineteen thousand rupees in the King's treasury. The princes are made officers to the royal army—thousands of pitics for the poor luxurious princes. They are sometimes compelled to go out of the city, in the heat of the sun—their hearts palpitate from the firing of muskets and guns. Unfortunately, they do not know how to command an army; their forces laugh at their imperfections, and abuse them for their bad arrangements. The King sends sweetmeats for the city forces in the field, and the guard at the door of the city plunder it like the property of an enemy. The bravery of the Royal troops deserves every praise; they are very clever indeed; when they wish to leave the field, they tie a piece of rag on their leg, and pretend to have been wounded, and come into the city lame and groaning, accompanied by their friends. On the night of the 30th June, at the Hindun bridge, the mutineers were quite out of their senses; a good many of them threw their muskets and swords in the wells, and scattering on the road, ran towards villages and jungles, as they thought themselves to have been pursued by English soldiers. Had the English forces taken them they could have taken Delhi the same night, because the Sepoys did not return to the city till next morning, and many of them disappeared for ever; they were plundered and beaten by Goojurs, and did not bring a farthing back with them. The old King is very seldom obeyed; but the princes are never. The soldiers disobey their officers, and neglect their duty; they are never mustered, and never dressed in uniform. The noblemen and Begums, together with the princes, regret the loss of their joyful days. They consider the arrival of mutineers at Delhi a sudden misfortune for them. The princes cannot understand the Sepoys without an interpreter. The shells have destroyed lots of houses in the city; and in the fort, the marble of the King's private hall is broken to pieces. His Majesty is very much alarmed when a shell bursts in the castle, and the princes show his Majesty the pieces of it. Many of the Royal family have left the palace through fear. The Delhi College was destroyed the first day. English books are lying in the streets still. The Sepoys beat and imprison people for speaking English.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

WORKING UNDER FIRE.—Whenever we are working under fire a man is stationed on the look-out, who, as soon as he sees the smoke of a gun from the city, calls out, "Look out!" when everybody immediately ducks down behind the nearest cover, and as soon as the shot has gone past, up they get again and go on with their work. The most disagreeable things are the shells, as after the smoke is seen it takes a minute or two before they reach the ground, and as they come down vertically, it is impossible to get out of their way.—*Letter from an Officer before Delhi.*

RETALIATION AT CAWNPORE.—After the occupation our men avenged signally the death of the unfortunate Wheeler. The rebel Sepoys made prisoners during the engagement were tried by drum-head court-martial, and hanged. They knew they had no mercy to expect, and their demeanour at the place of execution was cool and collected. Could they but face death in battle with similar fearlessness, we should now no longer hold India. A native magistrate, against whom too many proofs existed of complicity with the rebellion, was amongst the number of the culprits. He also exhibited the utmost coolness, walking calmly up to the rope, and standing

till he was thrown off.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Daily News.*

A DESPISED ALLY.—Gholab Singh is going to send us a lot of his rabble. I would much sooner be without them. However they hate the Pandies. All our wounded are doing well.—*Letter from Delhi.*

A HEROINE.—Miss Wheeler, daughter of the late General Wheeler, killed five Sepoys with a revolver before they could get near her. The few survivors are all more or less ill, and dreadfully weak. The barracks occupied by General Wheeler were perfectly riddled with shot, showing how well he had held out. The scene of the massacre was awful: long tresses of hair, dresses covered with blood, and here and there a work-box or bonnet.—*Letter from Cawnpore.*

"THE GALVANISED RAMROD."—I have a strong presentiment that "the galvanised ramrod," as they call him, will lead the attack at the taking of Delhi, and then we shall have Major-General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., and A.D.C., to the Queen, with all India rejoicing in his honours.—*Letter from Bombay.*

RETRIBUTION.—Shah Mull, a famous Jat leader, has been attacked by a force from Meerut, and he himself killed and 600 of his followers.—*Umballa Letter in the Bombay Gazette.*

HAVELOCK AND THE MUTINOUS SEPOYS.—A letter from Cawnpore mentions that the Irregular Cavalry with General Havelock who showed disinclination to attack the mutineers of the 2nd Cavalry when ordered to do so, were dismounted after the action, and compelled to perform the labour of coolies. This measure had an excellent effect on all the native troops attached to his force.

PUBLIC FEELING IN CALCUTTA.—At this moment we are afraid to say that even the capital of British India is quite safe from assault, though we trust there is force enough in Calcutta to resist its capture. The mutineers are, however, in possession of Hazareebagh, and of the Great Trunk Road, along its whole line from Benares down to within 150 miles of Calcutta. The telegraph wires are cut down, and the extent of property destroyed in the shape of railway material, indigo, silk, and saltpetre factories, is incalculable. In many places the crops of indigo must be left to rot on the ground, and numbers of European planters must be ruined. Trade with the interior is virtually at a stand, and were it not for the local demand, importers might shut up their offices. But the most deplorable feature of the present crisis—in a commercial point of view—is the destruction among the wealthy native bankers and merchants of all confidence in the permanence of our rule. They will lend money up to 4 or 5 per cent. on the security of jewellery and the precious metals, but no rate of interest will tempt them to lend on the deposit of Government securities. Such is the existing condition of Bengal; and it remains with those in England who have the power, to provide a speedy and efficient remedy.—*Letter from Calcutta in Daily News.*

THE MYSTERIOUS CAKES.—The chapaties were traced in Allahabad to Futtyghur; but it is firmly believed they originated in Lucknow. The secrecy and rapidity with which they were transmitted were extraordinary. They are flat, thin, unleavened cakes, of large size, made of flour, water, and a little salt. They were conveyed by the native postmen from city to city, town to town, and village to village, and delivered by the chopadars, or native watchmen—an inferior kind of police—to the head man, or zemindar of the place. He and all concerned in the conspiracy partook of these cakes, acknowledged their mysterious import, and then manufactured others to transmit to other places, to be eaten by those who entered into the confederacy. The native Christians of Allahabad first discovered that the chapaties were passing through the city; but although they knew that the meaning was an important one, they were not in the secret. Still all were on the *qui vive*, and they had not long to wait. The people in Allahabad knew from the natives what was going on in the country long before the Government authorities heard the news. The people heard of the death of Generals Anson, Wheeler, and Barnard in the bazaars of Allahabad, when the Government authorities were ignorant of these events, and, in fact, denied the truth of them through ignorance. The bazaar news is brought by the native postmen, who resemble the postrunners established by the Incas of ancient Peru. Men are stationed on a road at every few miles distant, and each man runs the few miles and hands over the message or letter to another.—*Rev. Mr. Hay, on the Indian Mutiny.*

THE GARRISON OF FUTTYGHUR.—The following is an extract of a letter containing, we fear, a too well authenticated account of the fate of the garrison at Futtyghur:—

August 6.

I fear there is little doubt that the garrison of Futtyghur have been murdered by that fiend Nena Sahib. I hear the deposition of a servant has arrived here, stating that after a struggle of nine days the small band was overcome, that the Nawab of Furruckabad furnished them with boats, and that they were all killed by Nena in cold blood after passing Bithoor. Of the 10th Native Infantry this includes, I believe, Brigadier and Mrs. Smith, Munro, Phillott, Phillimore, Fitzgerald and wife, Simpson, Svetenham, Henderson, Eckford, Dr. Heathcote and family; then there were the Rev. Mr. Fisher and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Robertson, Tucker, the clothing agent, was shot through the head when looking through a loophole.

I have just seen the servant's deposition taken at Ghazepore. It appears that the fugitives moored their boats near Cawnpore, their boatmen ran away, the gentlemen gave the villagers money to induce them to get more men, instead of which they told Nena, who sent conveyances for them, confined them in the Assembly

Rooms, and when Brigadier-General Havelock beat his troops and took his guns he had the whole party butchered.

He is reported to have said he could now die happy, as he had killed 1,000 "Feringhees," and I fancy he has completed about that number, including the Christians at Cawnpore and the Futtighur refugees (in all about 150, including those who fled early in June).

A deserter of the 10th Native Infantry, a Sepoy, was seized at Ghazepore, riding Swetenham's horse. He said that Captain Bignell was with a zemindar in Oude, so I suppose he is the only surviving officer of those with the regiment. Ensign Byrne, who went with Captain Bignell, has not since been heard of. Mr. Lindsay died from exposure at Cawnpore. Irwin and family have not been heard of since leaving the Gwalior contingent. Coke and Reid are doing good service with their corps before Delhi. Thompson is a mounted volunteer with Havelock. Law and Willows are in the hills; Martineau at Delhi or Umballa.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA ON THE STATE OF INDIA.—At eight p.m., on Saturday, who should arrive but Lord Elgin, hastening back from China, and bringing with him 1,500 troops. His very presence will inspire confidence. Things are at the lowest—the very lowest point; 2,000 rebels between General Havelock and Lucknow, which place nothing can save but 5,000 British troops; Agra, shut up in the fort, with the whole city in the murderers' possession; Delhi unrelieved on the 91st day.—General Wilson says he cannot assault it without the desperate loss of 10,000 men at the least; Calcutta itself in danger; nothing but 3,000 British troops can save it. 3,000 Christians have already perished since May the 10th.—*Letter dated August 10.*

THE COMING MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVAL.—Calcutta was in some expectation of a disturbance on the 3rd inst., the Mohammedan festival of Buckreed; but the arrangements for the preservation of the peace were very perfect, and being duly advertised, all passed off in the most undisturbed quiet. We have now the Mohurrum before us, and no doubt like precautions will be taken, i.e., troops and the Volunteer Guards, and the police, will be liberally distributed about the town. As to the police, however, the public at large places not the slightest confidence in it.—*Letter from Calcutta.*

THE CARTRIDGE GRIEVANCE.—Lord Ellenborough was absurdly unjust to the Governor-General. Of his subscriptions to missionary purposes, if such have been made, we have never heard; but if he had given less, it would have had no more to do with this insurrection than has the monument on Fish-street-hill—no more than the greased cartridges have had, or any other of the fictions which have from time to time been put forward. I say fictions, because no single cartridge prepared with animal grease has ever been issued, and so the army was long ago told. But if every cartridge had been objectionable, the falsity of the pretence is shown by our Sepoys using them without hesitation to murder on every possible opportunity. Indeed, this use of them even shows how utterly they disbelieved in the case that has been set up. The real cause of this outbreak is the inextinguishable hatred of the Mohammedan (in whose hand the Hindoos are tools) to the Christian, and it were well this was generally believed, that our soldiers and indeed the British population of India may never more be left at their mercy.—*Ibid.*

THE RULER OF CASHMERE.—Ever since the news arrived here of the sanguinary outbreak, and the atrocious barbarities perpetrated at Delhi, the Maharajah (Gholab Singh some time since erroneously reported to be dead) has taken wise and prudent precaution to preserve the peace within his own dominions; for, as below in the plains of India, so up here, and also in the mountains, the minds of the whole Mohammedan population have been greatly excited, if not roused. This class of the community have, however, thanks to the wisdom and foresight of Gholab Singh, been kept in due subjection, and in peaceable demeanour, at all events outwardly, whatever their innermost thoughts may have inclined them to do: at the present crisis "to be forewarned is to be forearmed;" and amongst other wholesome and sound arrangements the Maharajah caused written notices to be posted up on all the bridges and on all the public buildings and places of resort in the city, cautioning his subjects, as well as all idle retailers of gossip, gup and guwa, to beware that if they spoke disparagingly of the Company's government, or of the Sahib-logue (which the badmashes had already commenced doing so as to bring the English visitors into disrepute), they would be laid hold of sharp, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This had a most salutary effect. Another wise measure was to stop the native correspondence by native dawk, and to allow no person either to enter or to depart from Cashmere, without a pass.—*Letter from Cashmere, July 6.*

(Continued on page 752.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

THE MUTINIES IN INDIA.

It is considered possible that news of the next mail from India may be received by Friday next. It is idle, however, to attempt to fix any date for the arrival of the mail, since the monsoon, though probably diminished in force, would still be blowing, and the steamers rarely leave the Indian ports on the days fixed for their departure.

This morning's papers contain several additional letters with interesting details. According to one in the *Times*, the troops at Barrackpore, the

military station of Calcutta, consisting of her Majesty's 53rd, her Majesty's 35th, her Majesty's 29th, and about eighteen guns, cavalry and sappers, would meet the Dinapore rebels—such of them, at least, as remained in strength. A correspondent of the *Daily News* points out that the force for the advance passed the Ganges without tents or baggage: and fears that "the casualties will be terrible." A letter from a volunteer in General Havelock's army contains this noteworthy paragraph:—"The latest report is that we are to make a dash at Lucknow without any baggage, rescue the people there, and rush back. Pleasant, won't it be, to have no covering in the rains." The *Paris Pays* pretends to have information that "Nana Sahib was marching upon Lucknow, at the head of 14,000 or 15,000 insurgents. He was four days ahead of General Havelock, who proposed to advance in the same direction on the 28th or 29th July." Why, official despatches have been received from General Neill to August 3rd,—a sufficient reply to the *Pays*. The *Star* of this morning, also, says that General Havelock had lost as many men as sixty a day by disease and fatigue, that he received an additional reinforcement of only 180 men from General Neill, and that he halted on the 3rd of August. "Had Havelock gone on, he would have found the enemy greatly strengthened by his previous retreat, and at the gates of Lucknow he would have had to have pushed his way, with something like 500 men, through three miles of streets, and in the face of a force of 25,000 armed opponents, representing perhaps the entire body of the Oude mutineers." Where did the *Star* get its information of this fact, and what is its authority for the grave and responsible statement that, "the British garrison at Lucknow cannot be relieved"? The correspondent of the *Daily News* we have referred to says:—

Even if General Havelock should succeed in relieving the troops there and in bringing them and the women and children away, a month at least will have been lost in going from Cawnpore to Lucknow and back again; but this delay of a month may lead to the fall of the fort of Agra.

He gives the following version of the mutiny of the 12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, near Segowlie:—

It was scattered in many detachments between the frontier of Nepal and the Ganges. Major Holmes, the commandant, was at Segowlie, but he only had there about eighty Sowars, of whom nearly sixty had been recently engaged as recruits. He was probably killed by some of these recruits. Four Sowars only appear to have committed the murder, about a mile and a half from Segowlie.

He also states that the 30,000 Ghoorkas from Nepal arrived at Segowlie, as far back as July 13th, without guns or cavalry.

Major Holmes had hoped that three guns would be sent with them, and that we should also send a small body of cavalry with them, and 200 Europeans. He had advised that they should march by Allypore and Mowly to Azimghur. They would thus only have had to cross the Gogra. By going to Gorakhpore they had to cross the Rapti also.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of the little band who defended themselves so gallantly at Arrah:—

Arrah, August 3, 10.30 a.m.

I received your letter this morning just after a couple of men came in to tell us relief was at hand. Yesterday the troops had an engagement with the enemy, some 2,000 in number, and beat them back in charging. On Tuesday night we expected relief from Dinapore, as we heard heavy firing, but our men got caught among some topes, and were so mauled that they had to retire.

They had no guns with them. We have kept this house with forty-six Sikhs—splendid fellows, and fifteen Europeans and half-castes; not a man on our side killed, and only one wounded dangerously, notwithstanding the enemy brought small guns against us; we were very nearly undermined, but we ran a counter one. Thank God, for sending us well and in safety out of this, for I never expected to leave the house alive. We must have killed and wounded more than fifty of the enemy.

They expected to starve us I fancy, but we have enough for another four or five days, having got in a sort of some sheep, and we dug a well inside. I write in an awful state of dirt and confusion, as the Goralog are expected every minute.

P.S.—Of course we have nothing left in the world; but we must not mind as we have our lives.

Private letters from the fort of Agra to the 25th of July have been received. All continued well, without any signs of a further attack by the rebels.

There is nothing to confirm the rumour that General Wilson, owing to the smallness of his army before Delhi, and the reductions to which it was incessantly exposed by repulsing the sorties of the mutineers, had found it necessary to retire from his position until sufficient reinforcements had reached him to warrant a final attack.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday states that a subscription in favour of the English families, victims of the Indian insurrection, has just been opened under the auspices of the Prefect of the Seine in the mayoralties of the arrondissements of Paris, and of the communes of the arrondissements of Soeaux and St. Denis.

Meetings in aid of the Fund have been held at Bedford, Bradford, Huddersfield, Christchurch, and Edinburgh. In the latter city 1,500*l.* has already been subscribed.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred on Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, on Monday afternoon, in Queen-street-hall there. The civic corporation attended in their robes, and the hall was crowded with from 1,000 to 1,200 persons. The

burgess ticket purported to be conferred by the Town-council on Dr. Livingstone in testimony of their admiration of the courage and unflinching perseverance displayed by him during his journey through South Africa, and their sense of the valuable and important services rendered by him in opening a way for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity and civilisation among the inhabitants of that hitherto unknown land.

The Lord Provost in presenting the burgess ticket said:—

To you belongs the especial honour of being the herald of the Gospel of Peace to the inhabitants of that dark and desolate region, and at the same time the instrument of conveying to them a knowledge of the advantages of commerce and civilisation. The all-important object of diffusing Gospel light is that to which your energies have been first and chiefly devoted. You have practically recognised the important truth that the advantages of science are as nothing unless united to the benign influence of our holy faith. (Loud applause.) The example which you have thus given will, we trust, be followed by many who will be encouraged by what you have been enabled to achieve. For your success in the Christian and philanthropic work to which you are again about to devote yourself, let me assure you that our best wishes and most fervent prayers go along with you. (Applause.)

Dr. Livingstone concluded an address in acknowledgment of the honour as follows:—

I again thank the Lord Provost for the honour he has done me in presenting me with the freedom of this ancient burgh. I shall always remember with gratitude the kind reception you have given me. I go back not expecting to meet with any of this excitement or lionising, but to engage in hard work. I hope your sympathies will continue to go forth to that country, because I see plainly that England will every year become more dependent on that continent for the supply of the raw material of her commerce. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Dr. Livingstone withdrew amid loud cheering, and the meeting separated.

At a meeting just held of the London, Manchester, and Foreign Warehouse Company a resolution was adopted to wind up. The company was formed at the beginning of last year with a capital of 50,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares, on which 8*l.* had been paid. Nearly the whole has been lost, and it seems to have been intimated that, unless litigation could be avoided, a call of the remaining 2*l.* per share might be necessary.

Great astonishment prevailed in Holywell-street yesterday. A party of police, whose appearance was as unexpected as it was unwelcome, made a successful attack upon several of the dens existing in that notorious locality. They seized immense quantities of filthy rubbish which is to be forthwith burnt.

The Prince of Wales and suite, eight persons in all, have been running through Chamounix and the principal resorts. The party were at the Great St. Bernard a day or two ago. The Prince selected the finest puppy of the famous St. Bernard breed, and, I think, paid 200*l.* for it. But the Valaisans are rude and stupid. They filled the little beast with milk, and then gave him to a peasant to carry. The man hung him round his neck, as he would carry a young pig or lamb; and the consequence was that the cub suffocated. It was but his dead body that the fellow brought to the Prince. His Royal Highness was grieved and annoyed. The monks have made all the reparation they can, by forwarding another cub. After all the race is degenerating, and travellers take so much better care of themselves, and are enabled to do so by means of railroads and other modes of conveyance, that few remain to be saved in a *tourmente* of the mountain.—*Letter from Bez.*

The Duke of Cambridge has reached Paris from the Châlons Camp, accompanied by Lord Burgherah, and Colonels Clifton and Maude.

M. Manin, the patriotic dictator of Venice when it was besieged by the Austrians, died yesterday at Paris of disease of the heart, aged 53.

Professor Stahl, greatly offended at the favour which the King shows to the Evangelical Conference, has tendered his resignation as member of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council.

According to the *Etoile du Danube*, the number of deputies elected in Moldavia favourable to the union of the Principalities is already 57, and as the total number to be returned is only 90, they form the majority.

The *Vanderbilt* from America brings an account of fresh failures that have been made known on the New York Exchange. The most important was the suspension of Messrs. William J. Bell and Co., bankers, whose assets, however, were said to largely exceed their liabilities. Further failures are also reported in Philadelphia and Buffalo. Indeed, our American brethren seem to be passing through a very serious commercial crisis. The Tehuantepec question has been settled at Mexico by the annulment of both the Garay and Sloo grants. The municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, resulted in the election of the Free State ticket by 260 majority.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was well supplied with English wheat; but most of the samples were left over from Monday. The attendance of buyers was limited, and the trade ruled heavy. In prices no change took place. The show of foreign wheat was not so extensive, yet sales could not be effected unless at a considerable reduction in price. Barley and malt moved off slowly, but no change took place in their value. We had a steady demand for oats at full currency. The supply of foreign was extensive. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly at Monday's currency.

* The connexion of Mr. W. FREEMAN with the *Nonconformist* having ceased, it is requested that all communications on the business of the Paper be addressed, till further notice, to Mr. CHARLES MIALL, 13, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1857.

SUMMARY.

The delusive expectations excited by the Government telegraphic message from India early last week have not been realised by subsequent information. "Things are at the lowest—the very lowest point" writes the Bishop of Calcutta to his son; and his gloomy view of the state of affairs is, we are sorry to find, shared by our well-informed correspondent who thus pithily sums up the news when the last mail was despatched.—"Everywhere the natives are beginning to feel their strength against the handful of English that hold North India, and riot and disorder are on the increase. The Punjab is ours; but in all North India from the Sutlej to Bhagulpoore we hold the ground we stand upon, and little more. Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapore, Patna are yet in our hands, but things are slowly growing worse, and (supposing that English help us thoroughly) the reinforcements will arrive just in the nick of time. There has been a mutiny at Dinapore, the chief European station for troops in Behar,—flight of rebels—siege of fifteen Europeans in Arrah by them—400 men sent to relieve them—fight in the dark, ambush and 150 killed." Happily, since our correspondent wrote, Arrah has been relieved by Major Eyre, and the rebels dispersed. "Troops are detained at Calcutta which are wanted higher up. General Havelock has been going on well, and has fought several furious battles, but is waiting for reinforcements which are detained below. All Oude in possession of the rebels, except the intrenchment in Lucknow which Havelock is to relieve. All Rohilcund in open mutiny; Agra, the city taken and destroyed; Benares in great danger—it has not any fort, though they are making intrenchments. It is open to Oude and full of rebels. Allahabad will be kept at any price. You will see from this outline that a little more would bring rebellion to our doors in Calcutta and drive us out of the country. All Upper India has to be reconquered. Look at the list of regiments in mutiny and disarmed. What a frightful column. Scarce a ten left. One of them has since mutinied, and nothing but God's wonderful care and control keeps us from being eaten up. And yet to me it seems as if the re-conquest will be easy, when we get 40,000 or 50,000 men from England. The mutineers have no heads, no plans, no European officers, no arsenals to fall back upon. May God grant it."

The ample details we give elsewhere but too fully confirm our correspondent's gloomy view. To the grounds of discouragement he has mentioned others may be added—the smallness of the force under General Havelock pressing on to relieve the Lucknow garrison—the presence of Nana Sahib in the field with a body of some 5,000 men—the diminution of General Wilson's army before Delhi to 4,000 (2,500 British) infantry, and the rumours of his retreat—the further mutinies within 70 miles of Calcutta—the fear of a rising at the approaching Mohammedan festival—the mutiny of a second regiment of the Bombay army—and the panic prevailing at the seat of the Supreme Government. Added to these grounds for anxiety are, the conspiracy of the Mahratta chiefs, north and south—the holding of 150 miles of the Great Trunk-road by the Dinapore mutineers—the decimation of Havelock's troops by over-exertion, a bad commissariat, and cholera—and the alarm that prevails in Madras, the capital of our best-affected Presidency.

But happily there are not wanting some hopeful features to relieve this dark picture. Calcutta was receiving considerable reinforcements from Burmah, the Mauritius, China, and the Cape, which would make an aggregate of at least 5,000 Europeans, before the first detachment of troops from England reached India. Madras has also spared several regiments for service against the Bengal mutineers, whose fidelity could be relied upon. 3,000 Ghoorkas from Nepal were within a short distance of Lucknow and the columns of Nicholson, Van Cortlandt and the Punjab levies are expected at the camp before Delhi. The 5,000 troops detained in the Persian Gulf had been released, and the reinforcements expected at Calcutta before the 25th of August, would amount in the aggregate to little short of 2,000 men. With this aid—with Lord Elgin to

advise at the seat of government, Outram, Neill, and Havelock to direct operations in the Upper Ganges, and Behar, able officers and a well-defended camp before Delhi—there is little fear that the Indian Government would be enabled to hold rebellion in check till the anxiously-expected help arrives from this country.

After months of official indolence and obstruction, the Home Government have at length come to the conclusion that it is possible to send reinforcements by the overland route. Small detachments are now to be sent by each successive mail steamer to India. We are at a loss to understand why, what is being done in September, could not have been accomplished in July. It is only when we learn that our countrymen in peril in the East are anxiously expecting reinforcements by way of Suez that Downing-street and Cannon-row begin to entertain the idea that it is practicable. Great is the responsibility which our Home authorities have incurred by their three months of apathy. A few hundreds of British soldiers arriving at Calcutta about the time of the last advices would probably have sufficed to turn the scale decidedly in our favour. Natives who at first hung aloof from the revolt, we are told, have been heard to account for their subsequently joining it, by alluding to the non-arrival of troops they had expected by the overland route.

Englishmen must now wait in patient anxiety the receipt of each mail's gloomy story. But while we wait there is still a duty to be performed, not only by open-handed liberality in relieving the numerous sufferers from this terrible outbreak, but in discussing the future of British India. The public, as well as their rulers, need awakening to a sense of responsibility. A great work will have to be done when the rebellion has been crushed—a work in which the British people must take their share, if it is to be done effectually. An intelligent public opinion on Indian questions has yet to be formed and wisely directed. It will be seen from a statement elsewhere that a gentleman, whose name and writings are somewhat familiar with our readers, has commenced a successful course of lectures on India and its Government, in Carlisle and other northern towns, with marked success. Although few public speakers are gifted with the eloquence and force of our friend, Mr. Washington Wilks, there are few lecturers of average ability who could not now find a willing audience, to receive instruction on the state and prospects of our Eastern Empire. Both the Home and the Indian Government must be shaken out of their sleep of indolence, and their habit of evading difficulties in respect to India; and nothing will effectually arouse them but the clearly expressed wishes of the people.

Our quarrel with China, or rather with Canton, has become further mixed up with the Indian crisis by the sudden arrival of Lord Elgin at Calcutta, with the object of shipping off some of the disarmed, but not disbanded, regiments for service against Commissioner Yeh. Perhaps he may persuade the Governor-General to divert to China the large body of native troops on their return from Bushire. In the last war with the Celestial Empire, it will be recollected that Sepoys constituted the bulk of our forces. It may be that the British Envoy will find, on his return to Hong Kong, that the necessity for further warlike operations has passed away. Yeh it appears is very hard pressed by the insurgents, who have entered the province in which he commands, in formidable numbers, and completely defeated the Imperialist troops sent against them. The whole country is in a state of anarchy and the fear of a rising within Canton itself is very great. But, judging from previous experience, a twelvemonth may elapse before any decisive results follow these chronic warlike demonstrations.

The "piecer boy" from the cotton mills of Blantyre has been received with honour in his own country. No sovereign or great statesman could evoke a more hearty, enthusiastic welcome than has warmed the heart of Dr. Livingstone in Scotland during the past week. It is characteristic of this noble-hearted Christian pioneer, that owing to a fear that some of the subscribers to the funds of the London Missionary Society might not consider his labours as bearing so directly on Christian enterprise as he himself did, he has not drawn any of his salary for 1857. The pecuniary testimonial of the inhabitants of Glasgow, 2,080*l.* in amount, was a truly fitting mode of expressing admiration of their illustrious fellow citizen. Dr. Livingstone has now, we believe, appeared in public for the last time, before his departure to the scene of his future labours in Central Africa. "I go back, not expecting to meet with any of this excitement or lionising, but to engage in hard work"—were his last words at Edinburgh, when presented with the freedom of the city on Monday. But he will leave his native

land fortified, we hope, with the affections, sympathy, and prayers of those he has left behind.

HOW IT STRIKES THOSE ON THE SPOT.

The last Overland Mail, the mournful contents of which have formed the staple of conversation ever since its arrival, brought one document of more than ordinary political importance. It is a Petition of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. It was adopted by a meeting of the European residents, held at Calcutta on the 3rd of August, and presided over by Sir D. H. Larpet, Bart. The preamble of this petition takes a rapid survey of the condition of India, under the government of the East India Company. Its statements must be received as *ex parte*, no doubt, but, at least, they may serve to show the view taken of the subject by those who are on the spot, and who cannot fairly be charged with utter ignorance of Indian affairs.

What do these petitioners tell us? What is the sketch they give us of the condition and prospects of British India? The whole of the North-West provinces lost, together with the newly-annexed kingdom of Oude—Tirhoot, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, the richest districts in the Bengal Presidency, in danger—thousands of square miles over which European women for themselves and their children court speedy death as a blessing—every highway covered with the dishonoured and mutilated remains of our countrymen and countrywomen. How comes this dreadful calamity? The Government of the East India Company have absolute power—sole appointment to all offices but those of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Judges of the Supreme Court—no private or corporate rights, nor representation of public opinion, to thwart them—hundreds of civil servants, judges, magistrates, and collectors, at their command—commissioned military officers by thousands—village chowkedars and policemen by tens of thousands—and yet, according to their own profession, a conspiracy which must have required months to mature, and which must have been communicated to above a hundred thousand soldiers, bursts upon them wholly unsuspecting, and miserably unprepared. No efficient commissariat, no organisation for procuring intelligence, and our largest arsenals and fortresses without a single European soldier to defend them. And what do the Government do when thus surprised? The danger is denied—offers of assistance are coldly declined—the most startling warnings of events are unheeded—the English press in India is gagged.

The petitioners do not doubt the speedy reconquest of India—but meanwhile what may she not have to endure? The whole trade already suffers—many branches of it are utterly ruined—and it is more than probable that famine will follow in the train of revolt. They have some reason, therefore, in regarding a Government which has allowed the country to fall into this fearful extremity, as unequal to the task of redressing the mischief they have done. How can they? Their army has dissolved itself, their treasures have either been plundered or exhausted, and their debt will have been increased by the mutiny by many millions sterling. The resources of the country are boundless, but it has been governed hitherto on principles antagonistic to British settlement and enterprise, irritating to the natives, and mistrusted by European residents. The petitioners therefore pray that Parliament will "adopt such measures as may be necessary for removing the government of this country from the East India Company, and substituting in its place the direct government of Her Majesty the Queen, with an open Legislative Council, suitable to the requirements of the country and compatible with the British supremacy, Queen's Courts presided over by trained lawyers, and with the English language as the official Court language."

The *Times* of yesterday morning comments on this petition adversely. Seizing hold of the subordinate portion of the petitioners' prayer, it tries to make its readers merry with the incongruity of a proposal to meet such a state of things as that which now exists, by Indian elections, Parliamentary oratory, trained lawyers, and the English language. It is again pretended that the existing Government of India is as direct as it well can be—"little else," in fact, "than a department of State, which does what can be done at this distance, while such matters as require immediate decision and arrangement are left to the Governor-General and Council." Can the *Times* really hope to play successfully upon the ignorance of its readers? Does it truly believe that it can banter away the broad fact which stares the British public in the face, that under that very system of compromise between Cannon-row and Lendenhall-street, which Parliament was prevailed upon by the Government of Lord Aberdeen to sanction in 1853, we have been

within an ace of losing our empire in India? The true pith of the document we have just described is, that the misgovernment of the East India Company has brought the country into a crisis of extreme peril, and that, as soon as British supremacy has been restored, it were wise to change the entire system of management to which the crisis may be ultimately traced. What has the *Times* to say to this? Literally nothing—or nothing whatever to the purpose.

No one, we presume, will question the substantial accuracy of the statement made by the petitioners, that all the appointments in India, with the exceptions they have specified, are made by the East India Company—that is, in other words, that the entire *personnel* of the Indian Administration is in the hands of a body practically irresponsible. Nothing can show more clearly than the events of the last few months how largely the order, peace, and prosperity of each province and district, depend upon the personal qualifications of the individual in whom authority, in these cases, is vested. No doubt, the general policy of the empire is under the control of Her Majesty's Government, but where the whole Executive is appointed and maintained by the Company, it is childish, and something worse, to pretend, that the main current of the public affairs in India is not directed by them. Sir Charles Wood or Mr. Vernon Smith, or any other occupant of the Presidential chair at the Board of Control, may have a nominally unlimited power, and, in theory, of course, he is responsible to Parliament. But when charged with this responsibility, what is his natural and invariable answer? That his hands are tied, and all his best efforts hampered, by the anomalous system of government which it has pleased Parliament to constitute. The petitioners aver that that system has broken down, and point to the most awful facts in proof of their allegation—and is this a time in which they are to be told in reply, that Parliament discussed and settled the constitution of government in India only four years ago, and that, therefore, the question cannot now be re-opened? A frightful calamity has happened. Could it have been foreseen? Could it, by due precautions, have been averted? If so, who is responsible for the event? A fair answer to these queries, would be a relevant answer to the petitioners—but this answer the *Times* does not supply.

The British public, we fancy, will refuse to be scared out of a searching examination of the great question which will presently come before them by the untimely ridicule of the leading journal. The atrocities of which they have been the horrified witnesses, and the imminent danger to which they have seen our empire in the East exposed, have dispelled that indifference with which the Government of India has heretofore been regarded. The advocates of the East India Company may rely upon it that the machinery of administration in that country will now be laid bare, and that no flimsy equivocation, no ingenious sophistry, no employment of bluster or of ridicule, will suffice to conceal from public criticism, or, if needs be, censure, the true state of things. We have no wish to prejudge any class of men in power. We will not even condemn systems unheard. But of this we are well assured, that neither the men nor the system to which the present condition of India may be traced, will succeed in evading the condemnation they merit. No journal,—not even the most powerful—can screen them from the judgment they have provoked. This petition from Calcutta is but the first flash of the storm. But the little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which now makes its appearance in the East, will rapidly cover the political heavens—and then, woe be to him who seeks to divert inquiry, or to place the question of the future Government of India upon a false issue!

THE WHEN OF THE NEXT REFORM BILL.

SOME of our contemporaries are already beginning to speculate upon the possibility of the promised Reform Bill of 1858 being deferred for another year, in consequence of the demand which will be made upon the attention of Parliament by the affairs of India. The discussion seems to us to be somewhat premature. By the middle of November, or a fortnight later, we shall probably be in a position to judge what further efforts will be necessary in order to re-establish British supremacy in our Eastern empire—and sufficient time will even then remain before the opening of the session, to complete the requisite preparations for a Reform campaign. No reader of this paper, we imagine, will suspect us of the least desire to postpone the consideration of what we have so often and so strenuously contended to be fundamental to responsible, and, therefore, acceptable, government in this country. Necessity alone would reconcile us to any further delay in the revision of our representative system. But our very anxiety

that the next Reform Bill should be a substantial improvement leads us to see that, as it would be folly to defer the introduction of it for trivial reasons, so it would be highly impolitic to press it forward in the face of reasons which it is supposable may hereafter exist.

The probabilities are, we think, as well as devoutly hope, that the measure may be conveniently introduced next session. Considerably before the end of the year, it seems likely that the mutinies in India will have been suppressed, and public order, and perfect security for life and property, have been restored. Taking this at present for granted, we can discover no plausible, much less any solid ground, for deferring the consideration of the most important and pressing of our domestic questions. Neither, all circumstances being taken into account, do we discover any serious danger of being unnecessarily put off by Lord Palmerston's Government. Parliamentary Reform is a card in the noble Premier's hands, which skilfully played, will amazingly consolidate his power—but it must be played *early*. The Liberals in Parliament are willing enough to follow him, if he will enable them by his policy to justify themselves to their constituents. But he has not so bound them to himself as to prevent their defection to another leader in case of his failure to consult their wishes and interests. They are not without an alternative. Lord John Russell remains in the back ground—and he is under a sort of pledge, which he would not, perhaps, be at all reluctant to redeem, to bring on the question of Reform should the Ministry decline, or unreasonably delay, doing so. Lord Palmerston cannot well afford to dally with the subject—more especially after the promise he has made—and hence, we imagine, he will feel compelled, however disinclined he may be to Parliamentary Reform, as such, to produce his measure at the earliest possible opportunity.

Under any circumstances, the affairs of India will, no doubt, require ample time for consideration next session. This, however, in itself, constitutes no sufficient reason for postponing the Reform Bill. We quite agree with the *Spectator*, that Parliament is not incompetent to deal with more than one important question of policy in a single session. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the whole, or even the half of the time usually devoted to the session of Parliament, either is, or can be absorbed by any one measure, however momentous that measure may be. Why, the constitution of the Government of India was pressed upon Parliament by the Government of Lord Aberdeen, towards the close of an unusually laborious and fruitful session, and was introduced, discussed, and carried through, after the middle of June. Nor, indeed, is it undesirable to have two prominent questions in hand at the same time—for passing from one to another, as convenience may serve, is a positive relief. It is not, therefore, because Indian affairs must be prominently discussed next session, that there will be any necessity for deferring the introduction of a Reform Bill.

But should the calamity in the East, or the steps we are taking to put a period to it, continue to excite the same intensity of public interest as now—should any monetary convulsion be superadded to the mutiny, or famine tread on the heels of rebellion—in a word, should the position of matters in India be such at the opening of next session of Parliament, that not one man in ten would open his newspaper but for the single purpose of allaying his anxiety respecting our Eastern Empire, and not even Reform itself could transcend that topic in his estimation—then, we think, the most earnest advocates of an amendment of our representative system would have the strongest reasons for deprecating its being hurriedly pushed forward. We can conceive of a very imperfect and unsatisfactory measure being introduced and quietly carried, merely because the deep sympathies of the British public were already pre-occupied. We think it not impossible that if the interest of the country should chance to be so absorbed in what is passing elsewhere as to be comparatively indifferent to domestic questions, a Reform Bill may be submitted to the Legislature *for that very reason*. At any rate, we foresee great peril to the cause of amended representation, if it should chance to be introduced by Government for party objects, at a time when the nation were more intensely anxious about other matters. Reform must be in the ascendant in the hearts of the people, or there is small chance of its being dealt with effectively.

We have already intimated that we deem speculation on "the when of the next Reform Bill" somewhat premature just now. We have shown that we discern no strong symptoms that it will be delayed. We can admit no sufficient reason for its postponement but a complete pre-occupation of the sympathies of the public by another question. But, meanwhile, the friends of Reform should be steadily maturing their preparations,

quite independently of the turn which things may chance to take between this and Christmas. Under any circumstances, they will have many difficulties to master—and they will master them all the more easily if they take time by the forelock. No really efficient preparations they can make will be rendered nugatory by being obliged to wait. But it will be a reproach to them if, paralysed by some uncertainty as to time, they are overtaken at last by an opportunity before they are ready to avail themselves of it. We hope, and confidently believe, that such will not be the case.

BRIBERY IN DISGUISE.

IN spite of all our talk of purity of election, members of Parliament are always expected to pay for their seats. "Worthy and independent" electors, who would feel insulted at being offered a sum of money for their vote for a candidate, have not the least hesitation in exacting pecuniary penalties from a member. What they would scorn to receive before, they are only too forward to ask after, an election. A member may be a great statesman, whose reputation reflects a lustre upon his constituents, he may devote himself earnestly and conscientiously to the duties of his vocation and the private interests of his constituents—but, for all that, he is expected to pay for his seat in money. No sooner does he become an M.P., than some of his constituents begin to dip into his purse. Socially he may be entirely unconnected with the borough he represents; yet he is expected to contribute to this and the other charity, and to subscribe to every "cause" that seeks his aid. Thus it happens, that in less than seven years—the ordinary length of a Parliament—there are few members who may not be said to have paid for their honour in hard cash.

Among the few public men who have always had the courage to set their faces against this discreditable custom, is Mr. Bright. Without any solicitation on his part, and in his absence, the Birmingham constituency lately honoured themselves by electing him to represent them in Parliament. He was chosen simply on account of his great reputation, and with the conviction that he would thereby eminently promote the interests of Birmingham and the nation at large. To complete the honourable nature of the act, his constituents charged themselves with the entire cost of the election. Scarcely, however, had the expressions of general approbation of the conduct of the electors of Birmingham grown cold, than Mr. Bright was called upon to pay in charitable subscriptions the price of his unsought and unbought honours. In one case a special plea was urged by one of his constituents to exact from his new member a pecuniary contribution. This importunate gentleman, (1) who appears to have been interested in a bazaar connected with the Presbyterian Church in that town, wrote to Mr. Bright asking for a subscription, on the ground that the occurrence of the election on the day on which the sale was open had interfered with the probable profits! The reply of the hon. member has been published, and is worthy of his manly and independent character. We are anxious to give it every prominence in the hope that it will discourage a vicious practice which does much to degrade the relationship between members and constituents—

"Sir,—I am sorry if the occurrence of the election should have made your bazaar less productive; but if it has done so, I can hardly be held in any way responsible for it. I cannot undertake to subscribe to public objects in Birmingham on account of my political connection with it. Since I have been in Parliament I have always abstained from subscriptions for objects connected with the constituency I represented, and I intend to continue that course. A contrary course would lead me into an expenditure which I could not consent to with any prudence, and might lead to an endeavour to secure public favour by means which I cannot practise or approve. I hope, therefore, you will excuse me if I find myself unable to add to your funds, and that you will rightly interpret the grounds upon which I act in this matter."

"I am, very respectfully,
"JOHN BRIGHT."

It is time that this annoying and disgraceful custom, of requiring members to pay for their seats, was discontinued. So long as it lasts, the demand for the abolition of the property qualification is a mere mockery, for none but men of ample means can afford to pay the pecuniary exactions. We need not only purity of election, but purity *after* election, ere constituents can expect to be honestly represented in the House of Commons. This tribute money exacted from members is one of those insidious forms of corruption that tend to create an incompetent and neglectful class of legislators, and to exclude from the House of Commons many gentlemen whose sense of honour and independence—qualities of inestimable value in public men—is too high to stoop to acts of indirect bribery to secure the favour of their constituents. It is one of those necessary reforms that require no "bill" to carry into effect. Electors can accomplish it without the aid of Parliament.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.
(Continued from page 749.)

THE ARRAN AMBUSH.—About eleven o'clock the moon went down; however, as we did not expect that the mutineers would face us, we still went on till we came within about a mile of the fortified house. We were passing a thick black mango grove to our right, when all of a sudden, without any warning, the whole place was lighted up by a tremendous volley poured into us at about thirty or forty yards' distance. It is impossible to say how many men fired into us,—some say 500, some 1,500. The next thing I remember was finding myself alone, lying in the middle of the road, with a crack on my head, and my hat gone. I suppose I must have been stunned for a minute. When I recovered there were several men lying by me, but not a living soul could I see. There were lots to hear, though, for the bullets from right to left were whistling over my head. I was just thinking where our men could be, and which way I should run, when I saw the Sepoys advancing out of the grove with their bayonets within a dozen yards of me. I fired my double barrel right and left into them and then ran towards the men, whom I could hear shouting on the left, under a tremendous fire from both parties. Everything now was in a most dreadful confusion; the men were all scattered in groups of fifties and twenties, firing in every direction, and, I fear, killing each other. At last a Captain Jones, a very fine fellow—our commander was never seen again after the first volley—got hold of a bugler and got the men together in a sort of hollow place, a half-filled pond. There we all lay down in a square. I was in the middle, with the doctor, helping him to tie up the wounds of the poor fellows, and bringing them water. The firing was all this time going on. The enemy could see us, as we were all dressed in white, while they were nearly naked, and behind trees and walls. However, the men fired about at random. At last the poor doctor was knocked over, badly wounded. It was dreadful to hear the poor wounded fellows asking for help. I shall never forget that night as long as I live. We held a consultation, and determined to retreat, as the enemy was at least 3,000 or 4,000 strong, and had, besides, several cannon. Directly morning dawned we formed order, and began our retreat. The whole distance, sixteen miles, we walked under a most tremendous fire; the ditches, the jungles, the houses, and, in fact, every place of cover along the road was lined with Sepoys. We kept up a fire as we went along, but what could we do? We could see no enemy, only puffs of smoke. We tried to charge, but there was nobody to charge; on all sides they fired into us, and were scattered all over the country in groups of tens and twenties. Dozens of poor fellows were knocked over within a yard of me on my right and left, but, thank God, I escaped in the most wonderful way. The last five miles of the road I carried a poor wounded fellow, who begged me not to leave him, and though we had nothing to eat for more than twenty-four hours, and I had had no sleep for two nights, I never felt so strong in my life, and I stepped out with the man as if he had been a feather, though he was as big as myself. Poor fellow! the men, most of them more or less wounded, were leaving him behind, and the cowardly Sepoys, who never came within 200 yards of us, were running up to murder him. I got the poor fellow safe over the nullah; I swam out and got a boat, put him in, and went over with a lot of others. The poor fellow thanked me with tears in his eyes. At the crossing of the nullah we lost a great many men; they took away their muskets to pull the boats and to swim over, and were shot down like sheep. I had several extraordinary escapes, one ball went between my legs as I was walking and broke a man's leg in front of me; another bullet hit me on the back of the head, knocking me down, but hardly breaking the skin. Everything here is quiet as yet, but people are in a great panic; I cannot say that I am.

—Letter from an Officer at Dinapore.

THE RAJAH OF NEPAUL.—We heard through "Jung" the other day that fifteen Europeans had escaped into Nepaul from the rebels in Oude, and were then living in a little house called a choukee—i.e., a resting-place or station quite in the jungle, and just below a fort belonging to Nepaul. The officer at this fort immediately wrote to "Jung" to know what he was to do with them, and "Jung" sent word he was to treat them with the greatest kindness and courtesy; he has also offered to send them elephants, &c., to take them to the nearest British station, Goruckpore, ten days' journey from where they are. Katmandoo is eighteen days' journey from them, so it is quite impossible for them to think of coming up here. Major Ramsay has sent them a quantity of supplies packed in tin, as perhaps, poor things, they may have to stay there some time. The Nepaulese will on no account allow any European to come through the Nepaul hills, the way that these people would have to come; but it is just possible that they may so far forego their objections as to allow the three ladies and five children of the party to come up here, while the gentlemen would be sent to Goruckpore. I am glad to say that while all the rest of India nearly is in a ferment, we up here are quite quiet and safe. The Nepaul Government have sent down 3,000 Ghoorkas to the assistance of Sir H. Lawrence and the British at Lucknow. —Letter from Kalamadoo, the Capital, July 8. [The Maharajah, Jung Bahadoor, referred to was a few years since in England. He is said to be devotedly attached to the English nation.]

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S MARCH.—We are in daily expectation of reinforcements from Allahabad, if they

don't come soon our position here will be a very ticklish one just now; there are only about 300 men here, and the rascally niggers are said to be again collecting at Bhitoor. We have sent the *Berham-pooter* steamer, with fifty Europeans, twenty-five Sikhs, two guns, and a mortar, up the river to dislodge them; we are in constant expectation of being attacked—have to stand to arms at night. It is said that the Nana's people have sworn to come and retake the place, or perish; they had better not attempt it, for 300 men with a commander like General Neill would give them something to do. I have not been able to glean much information regarding the noble Wheeler's gallant defence of Cawnpore, but the enclosed little scraps of paper which I found among the clothes of our murdered countrywomen will tend to throw some little light on the matter. I also found in the heap of blood-stained clothes three daguerreotype portraits which I retain and intend to advertise them hereafter. As soon as we reached Cawnpore after the battle we were met by a man who rushed towards us much excited—he had the appearance of a regimental cook—he proved to be a clerk of the commissariat department. [Evidently referring to Mr. Shepherd, whose letter we give below.] The Artillery Hospital which Wheeler defended is fearfully battered; the rebels had guns bearing upon every inch of it, and at last I believe brought a 24-pounder to bear upon the well which was the only one they had; numbers were shot trying to get water from the well, and at last it was found impossible to get what was life itself, "water." On the 16th Major Renaud got shot in one of his legs, which was shattered; he sat on the road, and as his regiment passed, said, "God be with you, Fusiliers, for I can't." His men cheered him, and rushed forward to revenge him, and I believe they did fearful execution; they are fine soldiers, and almost worshipped poor Renaud, who, I am sorry to say, is since dead. Captain Currie, her Majesty's 84th, was sick when we were advancing upon this; he insisted upon being allowed to leave his dooley and lead his company—poor fellow, he was shot in the loins, which proved mortal. Major Beatson died here of dysentery. We have two or three officers now wounded; Lieutenant Seaton, of the Fusiliers, said to be mortally so. Old Havelock seems to be a *pucca* chap, and well up to his work as a general; his son, Lieutenant Havelock, is a model of a soldier, a fine dashing fellow, in the Charles O'Malley style. We caught a Subadar the other day; he confessed to having been second in command fighting against us on the 16th ult. We hung him up, but first made him clean up some of the blood of our slaughtered women. —Letter from a Volunteer, Cawnpore, August 1.

THE RAINS.—I am delighted to say that the miseries of famine are not likely to be superadded to those of the mutinies. We have had for the last fortnight an invaluable fall of rain, which has filled the tanks here and saved the crops both in the Concan and in the Deccan. —Bombay Correspondent of the Times.

THE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN MADRAS still cause this city and its environs to bristle all over like a porcupine. At the head-quarters of the artillery at St. Thomas's Mount (the hill where St. Thomas is said to have preached Christianity) a guard is placed on the top of the mount day and night. Mortars are ranged along the south face of the fort towards Triplicane, the village inhabited by a dense Mussulman population; a troop of horse artillery is still picketed in the governor's compound; and a detachment of European infantry is always on duty to protect Lord Harris's invaluable person. The volunteers muster a corps of infantry 700 strong; and about 150 cavalry. The former are commencing to fire away in grand style with blank cartridge, and will, it is probable, by some twelve months hence, have learned to know their right hand from their left, if they don't break up altogether. Then we have a horse police, and a nightly patrol; and the native troops in garrison are put to so much extra duty that Government has ordered them field batta. Old veterans are posted on the ramparts of the fort at all hours; and the constant panics that occur in different divisions of this enormous straggling place are ludicrous enough—except to those concerned. —Letter in the Daily News.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY.—There now remain of the seventy-four infantry regiments of the Bengal army, armed and free from acts of mutiny, only, I think, the 66th (who are Ghoorkas), the 50th at Nagode, the 52nd at Jubbulpore, the 65th at Ghazepore, and the 73rd at Jamulpore. Perhaps the 31st, at Saugor, may be included. Of the regular cavalry all the ten regiments have either mutinied or been disbanded. The 10th, however, it must in justice be said, is very staunch, and has done service. Of the eighteen irregular regiments nine have mutinied or deserted to the enemy, while the contingents of Gwalior, Kotah, and other chiefs, and the whole Oude irregular force, are gone to a man. —Times' Bombay Correspondent.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The *Globe* gives the Government of India credit for having taken "prompt measures to procure considerable and speedy reinforcements for our troops." The *Pottinger*, the *Assaye*, and a small sailing-vessel, have been sent back to the Mauritius to convey another wing of the 33rd, a troop of artillery, and a wing of the 4th, to Bombay. Captain Griffiths Jenkins has been despatched to the Cape with the *Chusan*, the *Madras*, and the *England*, screw-ships of 1,000 tons each. The *Himalaya* has also been sent from Calcutta to the Cape. These vessels have space enough for the conveyance of any number of troops that Sir George Grey may be able to spare.

The troop-ship *Lord Raglan* arrived at the Mauritius in 69 days with the 4th Regiment of Foot. This body, nearly 1,000 strong (including women and children), was landed in perfect health. The residue of the 33rd Regiment had embarked in the *Lord Raglan*, and she was to leave for Bombay on the 13th of August.

The *Times* says:—"Of the troops composing the Chinese Expedition only a single regiment—the 90th—had been disembarked at Calcutta before the date of the last despatches, leaving the 23rd, the 82nd, and the 93rd still to follow. By the mails just received, two vessels, the *Pearl* and the *Lancefield*, were reported as actually at Calcutta with troops from the *Transit*: two steamers with troops on board were met by the *Bentinck* coming up the river; Lord Elgin had brought about 700 with him in the *Shannon*, and a flying slip published by one of the Calcutta journals on the 9th of August says that "further very large reinforcements" were expected by the 22nd of that month. If this refers to the draughts from the Cape, it is possible enough that Lord Canning may receive altogether 6,000 or 7,000 excellent troops even before the arrival of any of those despatched from England. If Havelock could do so much with the 64th and the 78th, what may not be done with the half-dozen fresh regiments thus coming in?"

The India House have declined the offer of the fleet of the European and American Steam Company for transporting reinforcements to India in connexion with the overland route, "as it is not at present the intention of her Majesty's Government to send any considerable body of troops through Egypt." But the mail steamer *Ripon*, which left Southampton on Sunday, is to embark 200 soldiers at Malta for Alexandria; and orders have been received for the *Australasian*, which sails on the 12th proximo with the Australian mails, to be prepared for the conveyance to Alexandria of 400 troops, and probably a larger number. It is rumoured that a certain number of troops will be sent out by each successive mail steamer that leaves Southampton for Alexandria, and that all the available steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the other side of the Isthmus are ordered down to Suez to carry them on as they arrive there.

THE RELIEF FUND.

The subscribers to the Indian Relief Fund held a special meeting at the Mansion House on Wednesday, and adopted an alteration in the resolutions originally passed whereby the fund becomes henceforward available for the relief of sufferers who have arrived in England. The Lord Mayor informed the meeting that the sum collected up to that day amounted to 35,836l. 16s.

Public meetings are now recorded as having taken place at Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Weymouth, Cheltenham, York, Exeter, Maidstone, Warminster, Selby, &c., to raise subscriptions in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. On Monday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of Islington was held in the Parochial School-room, Liverpool-road, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the sufferers in India, and aiding the fund at present being raised for their support. The place of meeting was crowded to excess, and hundreds had to leave without gaining admission. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the vicar of the parish, who read a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, dated the 10th of August, from which we have quoted elsewhere. Mr. Wilson said he was happy to be able to inform them of a fact which was not yet generally known, that her Most Gracious Majesty intended to appoint an early day for humiliation and prayer for the events which had occurred, and that such day of humiliation would not be on a Sunday, but on a week day. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Mr. Venn, Major-General Alexander, Rev. J. Tucker, and the Rev. J. Mackenzie, moved the resolutions, which were of course carried unanimously.

At Liverpool the subscription amounts to 2,300l. at Ipswich to 650l., without a meeting; York, 300l.; Cheltenham, 200l.; Birmingham, 650l. Two sermons were preached at St. Peter's Church, Notting-hill, on Sunday last, in aid of the funds for the sufferers by the Bengal mutiny, and the sum of 115l. 8s. 6d. collected.

Meetings are to be held this week at Manchester, Plymouth, Devonport, Sheffield, and Bradford. A meeting is to be held in Dublin on Friday. Already the Lord-Lieutenant has notified that he will head the list with a donation of 100l. At the Court of Common Council on Thursday, notices of motion were given on the subject of India; one that 500l., and the other that 1,000l. should be presented to the Mutiny Fund.

Some of the officers and men of the 21st Madras Infantry have subscribed to the Relief Fund.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter in the *Lahore Chronicle*, dated July 13, says:—"The Mohammedans in Rohilcund are beginning to show what their intentions are; they have already destroyed all the Hindoo temples in and around Bareilly. This fact alone should open the eyes of the Hindoo population of India, as to what they might expect from Mohammedan masters. The Jats in this division are fully aware of what their position would become under such a rule."

Two gentlemen of Sheffield, members of the town council, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Broadbent, have offered to raise 500 men in the town within a month to serve in the army, paying themselves the preliminary expenses, and handing the men over to the Government without any condition whatever. Lord Panmure, thanking them on behalf of himself and colleagues for their zeal and public spirit, has accepted

the offer. The Government, however, will pay the expenses usual on such occasions—that is, 2l. per man bounty and a free kit.

The Governor-General has directed that on the fall of Delhi, no promises, of whatever kind must be made to the King of Delhi and his Royal Family, but that they must be kept in close confinement.

Advices from Beerbhoom state that the Santhals have been committing great depredations in that quarter.

Colonel Jacob, of the Scinde Horse, is to have the chief command of operations in the Deccan.

General Hewitt is to be tried for letting the Rohil-cund mutineers escape.

A letter from Ajmeer reports the death of Colonel Dixon, the Commissioner.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has availed himself of the first opportunity presented to him of recognising the services of Brigadier-General Havelock in punishing the mutineers. He has conferred upon him a good service pension of 100l. a year.—*United Service Gazette*.

The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* of the 22nd July, says:—"We hear that the Parsee community intend offering up public prayers this day for the speedy termination of the disturbances in the Upper Provinces of India."

Under directions from the bishop, the Sunday before the mail left was observed at the different churches in Bombay as a day of humiliation and prayer. Divine service was performed, morning and evening, with psalms and lessons proper for the occasion. There were collections after each service for the relief of those suffering from the present disasters.

The King of Delhi is said to have issued an order for the massacre of every female in Delhi the moment we approach their walls.

Letters from Pondicherry, the French settlement, state that they are greatly alarmed there at the conduct of the Mohammedan inhabitants, who have expressed their determination to have their processions in the heart of the town opposite the Catholic church. The Governor has only thirty Sepoys, and is therefore quite unable to control them.

A Government 6 per cent. loan for one year had been announced in the Punjab. At Calcutta the subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan, which is offered on terms equal to 6 per cent., were extremely limited. The Bank of Bengal, whose stock of bullion had been reduced to 1,143,421l., had resolved upon a rise of 2 per cent. in its rates for advances.

"A nurse in the late war," states in a letter to the *Daily News*, that herself and others addressed a letter to the Hon. East India Company on the 18th of July, requesting to be permitted to proceed without delay to superintend and direct the wives of soldiers in nursing the sick and wounded. The Secretary to the East India Company was instructed to reply, "That in India every station has its regimental, hospital, and every movable force in the field its regimental and general hospital. Also, that no European women would be allowed to follow the camp. You will therefore perceive that the military service in India affords no opening for especial measures to secure to the sick and wounded attendance of the nature to which your letter relates."

Mr. J. P. Grant, member of Council, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal.

The Nawab of Moorshedabad has, of his own accord, disarmed all his followers.

General Havelock, whose name is now on every Englishman's tongue, is a member of the Baptist body, and is known to be very firmly attached to his denominational principles. He is married to the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, the eminent Serampore Baptist missionary.

We hear, upon what we believe to be good authority, though we cannot actually vouch for the fact, that in accordance with the finding of the court martial, which was ordered to be held on Colonel Wheeler, of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, the Governor-General of India has been pleased to order that officer to be dismissed from the Company's service. We understand that the ground of this decision is not so much the colonel's missionary labours as the utter want of firmness and resolution which he displayed on the first breaking out of the mutiny at Barrackpore.—*Morning Star*.

It is said that one of the Madras regiments which is coming up to Calcutta, volunteered to fight the Bengal mutineers without pay, being much annoyed at the behaviour of the Bengal Sepoys towards them in Pegu.

The Madras 1st Fusiliers alone lost upwards of 150 men between their sailing from Madras and their reaching Cawnpore. They appear to have suffered severely in the two actions fought on the road from Cawnpore to Lucknow.

The Governor-General had officially thanked the officers and men who under Lieutenant Willoughby defended and blew up the magazine at Delhi. Their names are Lieutenants Raynor and Forrest, Conductors Shaw, Buckley, Scully, Sub-Conductor Crow, Sergeants Edwards and Stewart.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CASUALTIES DURING THE MUTINIES.

(From the *Homeward Mail* from India, of Sept. 16.)

We have compiled, with considerable care and pains, the following alphabetical list of those who have perished up to the present time during the disastrous revolt in India, which will be read with sad interest:

Alexander, Lieut. Robert Waller, 3rd Bengal N.I.
Alexander, Lieut. Augustus Hay, 68th Bengal N.I.
Alphonso, Mrs.

Andrews, Captain Francis, H.M.'s 60th Rifles.
Angelo, Lieut. A. M., 54th Bengal N.I.

Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Edward, Indore.

Archer, Henry, Allahabad.

Bagshaw, Lieut. Frederick John Salmon, 36th Bengal N.I.

Bailey, Captain Frederick Proctor, 7th Bengal N.I.

Barbour, Lieut. George Douglas, 20th Bengal N.I.

Barwell, Lieut. Edward William, 13th Bengal N.I.

Barwell, Ensign Wm. Blunt, 18th Bengal N.I.

Battye, Lieut. Quintin, 56th Bengal N.I.

Bax, Lieut. Gilbert Ironside, 48th Bengal N.I.

Beauvais, Mrs.

Birch, Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Wm. 41st Bengal N.I.

Birch, Captain Thomas Charles, 31st Bengal N.I.

Bishop, Captain William Louis Mosheim, 46th Bengal N.I.

Blake, Captain Muirson Trower, 54th Bengal N.I.

Block, Adam Henry George, Bengal Civil Service.

Bone, Mr. and Mrs.

Bowling, Surgeon Henry Hawkins.

Bright, Lieut. Arthur, 22nd Bengal N.I.

Brind, Colonel Frederick, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

Brodie, Lieut. Francis Walker, 21st Bengal N.I.

Brook, Mr.

Buch, Dr. Carl, Bareilly.

Burton, Lieut. Philip Hawtrey Comyn, 57th Bengal N.I.

Burton, Captain Francis Moird Hastings, 52nd Bengal N.I.

Burgess, Captain Francis Jaques, 74th Bengal N.I.

Burrows, Captain Cosly, 54th Bengal N.I.

Butler, Lieut. Charles John, 54th Bengal N.I.

Butler, Mr. and Mrs., and Son.

Carleton, J., Agra.

Carr, S., at Cawnpore.

Case, Lieut.-Colonel William, H.M.'s 32nd Foot.

Chalwin, Vet. Surgeon Edmund George, 2nd Bengal N.I.

Cheek, Ensign A. M. H., 6th Bengal N.I.

Chester, Colonel Charles, 23rd Bengal N.I.

Christian, George Jackson, Bengal C.S.

Codd, Ensign P. S., 6th Bengal N.I.

Corpland, Rev. George William.

Crawley, Mrs.

Crozier, Lieutenant William, H.M.'s 75th Regt.

Cuppige, Burke Robert, Bengal C.S.

Dawson, Vet. Surgeon Charles John, 3rd Bengal L.C.

Deedes, Mr., Agra.

Delamain, Captain John Weston, 56th Bengal N.I.

Dempster, Lieut. Charles, Bengal Art.

Dopping, Assist. Surgeon Anthony.

Douglas, Captain Charles Robert Geo., 32nd Bengal N.I.

D'Oyly, Captain Edward Armstrong Currie, Bengal Art.

Dyson, Ensign John Charles, 18th Bengal N.I.

Eckford, —, regiment uncertain.

Edwards, Lieut. Ernest Andrew, 54th Bengal N.I.

Eld, Major Lionel Percy Denham, 9th Bengal N.I.

Ellis, Lieut. Charles John Eaton, H.M.'s 6th Carabineers.

Fagan, Lieut. James, 23rd Bengal N.I.

Fayrer, Assistant-Surgeon Joseph.

Fell, J., Sirsa.

Ferris, Captain James Henry, Bengal Inv.

Finnis, Lieut.-Colonel John, 11th Bengal N.I.

Fisher, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Samuel.

Fraser, Captain Edward, Bengal Engineers.

Fraser, Simon, Bengal C.S.

Fulow, Mr., Allahabad.

Galloway, Arthur, Bengal, C.S.

Gambier, Ensign Charles Henry Fitzroy, 38th B.N.I.

Gibbings, Captain Arthur, 38th Bengal N.I.

Goldney, Lieut.-Colonel Philip, 22nd Bengal N.I.

Gordon, Captain Charles, 75th Bengal N.I.

Gordon, Captain Francis David, 10th Madras N.I.

Gowan, Captain George Thomas, 27th Bengal N.I.

Gowan, Lieut. James, 18th Bengal N.I.

Graham, Superintendent Surgeon James.

Graham, Assist.-Surgeon John Colin.

Grant, Lieut. Aldourie Patrick, 71st Bengal N.I.

Greensill, Captain Thomas Mailing, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

Guisse, Captain Henry John, 28th Bengal N.I.

Halliday, Captain William Leonard, 56th Bengal N.I.

Handcomb, Brigadier Isaac Henley, 72nd Bengal Native Infantry.

Hansbrow, Assist.-Surgeon George.

Harris, Brevet Major Alfred, 1st Bengal Lt. Cav.

Harrison, Lieut. Alfred, H.M.'s 75th Regt.

Hawkes, Lieut. George Harry, 6th Bengal N.I.

Hawkins, Captain Alexander William, Bengal Art.

Hay, Mr. John Macdowall.

Hayes, Captain Fletcher Fulton Compton, 62nd Bengal N.I.

Hayter, Ensign Julian Yorke, 25th Bengal N.I.

Henderson, Lieut. David Henry, 20th Bengal N.I.

Hillerson, Charles George, Bengal Civil Service.

Hilliard, Captain Thomas Holyoake, 23rd Bengal N.I.

Holland, Lieut. Thomas Wollams, 38th Bengal N.I.

Holmes, Major James Garner, 59th Bengal N.I.

Horn, C., Agra.

Horn, P., Agra.

Hubbard, F. C., Agra.

Humphreys, Lieut. Mervyn Archdall, 20th Bengal N.I.

Hunt, Lieut. Charles John, 4th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Hunter, Rev. F., wife and child, Sealkote.

Hunter, Lieutenant Montgomery, 18 N.I.

Hutchinson, Lieut. Perry George, 17th Bengal N.I.

Innes, Lieutenant John McLeod, Bengal Engineers.

Jack, Brigadier Alexander, 42nd Bengal N.I.

Jackson, Lieut. Stuart Hare, 2nd Bengal European Regt.

Jacob, Major, late of Sindia's service.

James, Dr. and Mrs. E. M., Augur.

Jennings, Rev. Midgley John.

Jennings, Miss Annie.

Jones, E. S., Mirzapore.

Jourdan, Mons., Agra.

Kemp, Mr., Mirzapore.

Kirk, Surgeon Kinlock Winlaw.

Kirk, Assistant-Surgeon John, M.D.

Kirke, Captain Henry, 12th N.I.

Knox, Capt. Edward William John, H. M.'s 75th Regt.

Langdale, Mrs., Jhansi.

Law, Lieut. W. George, 10th Bengal N.I.

Lawrence, Major-General Sir H., K.C.B., Bengal Artillery.

Leslie, Lieutenant Sir Robert Norman, Bart., 19th B.N.I.

Lindsay, Lieut., Cawnpore.

Lindsay, Major William, 10th Bengal N.I.

Lyell, Dr. Robert, Patna.

Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs., and five children.

Macdonald, Captain Donald, 20th B.N.I.

M'Mahon, Ross, Indore.

Macnabb, Lieut. John Campbell Erskine, 3rd Bengal L.C.

Mard, Lieut. Patrick, Jaunpore.

Mills, Major Arthur Samuel, 22nd Bengal N.I.

Moore, Charles William, Bengal Civil Service.

Moore, Surgeon, H.M.'s 60th Rifles.

Munro, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.

Murray, Mr.

Napier, Ensign William Henry, H.M.'s 60th Rifles.

Newberry, Cornet Richard Nicholas, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Norris, Mr. and Mrs.

Oakley, Surgeon Richard Henry.

O'Connor, Robert, Agra.

O'Dowda, Lieut. Robert Charles, 72nd Bengal N.I.

Parker, Captain Sir George, Bart., 74th Bengal N.I.

Pattle, Lieut. William, 20th Bengal N.I.

Payne, Mr.

Pearson, Major Henry Edward, 18th Bengal N.I.

Penney, Lieut.-Colonel John, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Perkins, Lieut. Henry George, Bengal Artillery.

Phillips, Vet. Surgeon John, 3rd Bengal L.C.

Platt, Lieut.-Colonel John, 23rd Bengal N.I.

Plunkett, Captain John, 6th Bengal N.I.

Powis, Lieut. John, 61st Bengal N.I.

Pringle, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.

Proctor, Lieut. Archibald, 39th Bengal N.I.

Prole, Lieut. William George, 53rd Bengal N.I.

Prout, Major Walter Robert, 56th Bengal N.I.

Quin, Lieut., 2nd Bengal Lt. Cav.

Raikes, George Davy, Bengal C.S.

Raleigh, Cornet W. F. K., 7th Bengal Lt. Cav.

Redman, Lieut. Frederick, 1st Bengal N.I.

Renaud, Major Sydenham Geo. Chas., 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Roveley, Lieut. Matthew Hugh, 74th Bengal N.I.

Reynolds, Captain John Hewetson, 53rd Bengal N.I.

Richardson, Captain Taylor Campbell, 18th Bengal N.I.

Richardson, Lieut. James Angelo, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Ricketts, Mordaunt, Bengal Civil Service.

Ripley, Lieut.-Colonel John Peter, 54th Bengal N.I.

Rivers, Lieut. Charles Robert, H.M.'s 75th Foot.

Robertson, David, Bengal Civil Service.

Ross, Lieut. Sutherland, 9th Bengal N.I.

Russell, Captain Claud William, 54th Bengal N.I.

Ryves, Major William Henry, 61st N.I.

Scott, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.

Sharpley, Mr., Bhurtpore.

Shirreff, Major Francis, 65th Bengal N.I.

Sibbald, Brigadier Hugh, C.B., 41st Bengal N.I.

Skene, Captain Alexander, 68th Bengal N.I.

Skene, Mrs.

Smalley, Mrs., Jhansi.

Smith, Lieut. Henry Sidney, 1st Bengal N.I.

Smith, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.

Smith, Lieut. John, 44th Bengal N.I.

Smith, Capt. Rowland Mainwaring, 54th Bengal N.I.

Smith, Lieut. James Digby, 74th Bengal N.I.

Smith, R., Agra.

Snell, Lieut. George, 64th Bengal N.I.

Spencer, Major Robert, 26th Bengal N.I.

Spens, Ensign Henry George Wadham, 31st Bengal N.I.

Spottiswoode, Captain Hugh, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Spring, Captain Francis, H.M.'s 24th Regiment.

Stewart, Lieut. William, Bengal Artillery.

Stewart, Lieut. Robert, 6th Bengal N.I.

Stewart, Lieut. Henry Ross, 18th Bengal N.I.

Stephens, Ensign, H.M.'s 60th Rifles.

Stroan, S. G., Uncovenanted Civil Service.

Supple, Ensign John Collis, 1st Bengal N.I.

Taylor, Captain John Henry George, 28th Bengal N.I.

Thrieland, Mr. and Mrs., Jaunpore.

Townsend, Lieut., Jhansi.

Tregear, Vincent, Uncovenanted Civil Service.

Tucker, Ensign Richard Green, 68th Bengal N.I.

Tucker, Robert Tudor, Bengal Civil Service.

Turnbull, Lieut. Fred. Henry, Bengal Artillery.

Twyford, Lieut. Dehany Charles Edward, 2nd Bombay E. R.

Vans Hathoon, Captain Hugh, 18th Bengal N.I.

Vibart, Lieut. Edward Daniel Hamilton, 54th Bengal N.I.

Waterfield, Lieut. William, 54th Bengal N.I.

Way, Ensign C. G., 6th Bengal N.I.

Wedderburn, John, Bengal Civil Service.

Wheatley, Lieut. Chas. Edward, 54th Bengal N.I.

Wheeler, Major-General Sir Hugh Massey, C.B., 48th Bengal N.I.

Whish, Lieut. Edward Sampson, 10th Bengal N.I.

Williams, Lieut.-Col. Stephen, 56th Bengal N.I.,
Willoughby, Lieut. George Dobson, Bengal Artillery.
Wyatt George (uncovenanted), C.S. Bareilly,
York, Lieut. James, 3rd Bengal N.I.
Yule, Col. Robert Abercromby, H.M.'s 9th Lancers.

Spirit of the Press.

THE CHRISTIAN WARRIORS OF INDIA.—We shall not be ashamed to confess that to our minds a still more hopeful assurance of sustaining power under the enormous difficulties that press upon our gallant countrymen in the East is that God-fearing, semi-Puritan Christianity which is well-known in India to distinguish many of the most eminent men to whom the safety of the Indian Empire is now entrusted. We shall not be suspected of any partiality for that form of theology which is generally the outward symbol of modern Puritanism. But for the thing itself, of which the formal creed is the mere outward expression—for that stern spirit of self-denial—that habitual reference to loftier motives and eternal sanctions which, under the various names of Stoicism, Asceticism, and Puritanism, has, in different stages of society, animated with a kindred spirit some of the bravest and best of the sons of men—for this spirit we have an eminent respect, especially in times of difficulty and danger. We implicitly believe that none fear men less than those who fear God most. No soldiers have ever shown themselves more invincible than those who could pray as well as fight; nor have any swords proved more resistless than those wielded by the right hands that know their way through dog's-eared Bibles. There is no mystery about the matter. He who lives for another world is not careful to win or keep this. Apart from any defect in his physical organisation the Christian stoic ought to be amongst the bravest of the brave. Regardless of wealth or power, indifferent to pleasure, with a sovereign contempt of death, and an unlimited devotion to duty—who should fight well if it be not the Puritan soldier? That some of our most distinguished Indian commanders are soldiers of this stamp is in India itself a matter of common notoriety. We need only instance the gallant Havelock, a man whose character for courage and ability is not more firmly fixed among his colleagues than his reputation for the "most decided views," in the Low Church sense of that phrase, is current in Anglo-Indian society. This is evidently a Christian warrior of the right breed—a man of cool head and resolute heart, who has learnt that the religion of war is to strike home and hard, with a single eye to God and his country. That he and the splendid fellows under his command may, against all odds, hold back, if they cannot drive back, the tide of mutiny till the arrival of reinforcements or the abatement of sickness enables them again to take the field, is a hope that at this moment beats high in every British heart. May that hope be not disappointed.—*Daily News*.

OUR RELIGIOUS RELATIONS WITH INDIA.—We do not imagine that any party in this country, political or religious, wishes the Indian Government to "take a more decidedly hostile part against the creeds, the castes, and the superstitions of India;" to infringe upon "the principle of complete toleration;" or to devise any measures against caste or creed "with the special aim of destroying them." We do not think such opinions are at all rife among us, and we are certain they would never prevail. No Christian speaker could appear, either in pulpit or on platform, and advocate anything approaching to forcible proselytism in India. Hindoos and Mohammedans must worship after their own fashion in times to come as they have done in times past, but this acknowledgment is perfectly compatible with a doubt whether our policy has been as sagacious as it appeared to be on these particular points. It may not unreasonably be thought open to question whether a greater assumption of self-respect might not have procured us a greater amount of confidence. Every conceivable assurance should be given that the power of Government would never, directly or indirectly, be exercised in controlling, disturbing, or in any way affecting the religious persuasions of its subjects; but if we showed as much faith in our own religion as we allow the natives to display in theirs,—if while disclaiming any compulsory propagation of Christianity we plainly avowed ourselves Christians and acted up to the avowal, we might not find the strength of our position impaired by our sincerity. Nobody need wish the Indian Government to be more "hostile" to the native superstitions, but it might well be less deferential. We need not "interfere" with castes, but we might pay them less homage. We do not forget that after what has now occurred a greater vigilance than ever may be required in dealing with prejudices which for a time may be more sensitive than before, but we borrow in conclusion of our present remarks some observations on this subject of which no reader will dispute the pertinence or impeach the authority. Thus writes one of the best and most experienced officers in the Indian army, Colonel John Jacob:—"The fact is, that when, without giving offence, the English officer shows by his habitual conduct towards the Sepoys that he feels their caste prejudices, &c., to be marks of inferiority which excite only his pity and regret, the Sepoys endeavour to keep all such caste prejudices, &c., as much as possible out of sight, will never allow them to interfere with duty, and will never willingly obtrude them on notice at all." Do not these words point to a line of policy which might be more becoming to a Christian without being more alarming to a Hindoo?—*Times*.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND THE MUTINY.—In those parts of India, the southern, in which Christian con-

version has had most success, there has at least as yet been neither mutiny nor insurrection.—*Examiner*.

THE CAUSES OF THE MUTINY.—Of all the occurrences that have aided the mutiny of this viciously constituted army, we sincerely believe that annexation of native states, in defiance of the native laws of inheritance, has been the most operative and useful to their cause. This is to be seen in the atrocities perpetrated at Jhansi, in the rising against us of the whole kingdom of Oude, and now, in the intrigues of Sattara, within the territory of Bombay, followed by the mutiny of one of the regiments of that Presidency, a corps recently levied in the Mahratta territory,—that is, in the territory that was once that of annexed Sattara. It is very true that such annexations, or other forcible seizures of territory, under one pretext or another, were at all times normal incidents of Indian history without occasioning rebellions. Mohammedans seized upon territory belonging to Hindoos, and Hindoos upon those belonging to Mohammedans. Sometimes even one tribe of Mohammedans, or one tribe of Hindoos, seized on territories belonging to other tribes of their respective co-religionists, without insurrection resulting. We ourselves, in the course of our conquests, had done the very same thing in the cases both of Mohammedans and Hindoos, as in the examples of Rohilcund, Benares, and Scinde, without exciting the slightest commotion; and such would unquestionably have been the case now had there been no corrupt army ripe for rebellion to take advantage of our annexations. Some have insisted, but without a tittle of foundation for the assumption, that the conspiracy against our authority is a purely Mohammedan plot, the Hindoos having only been drawn into it by Mohammedan intrigue and seduction. Both religionists have alike united for the overthrow of our power, as they would do in any other movement that presented to their narrow understanding the same opportunity of license and plunder. The truth is that the majority of the Mohammedans of India are, as to pretensions of caste, and in everything but a few religious dogmas and a few external observances, just as much Hindoos as the Hindoos themselves, differing from them, in fact, not more than the followers of Brahma do from those of Jain among the latter, and less than the followers of Nana, the founder of the religion of the Sikhs, do from either. In the Madras Presidency, where there has been no mutiny, one half the infantry and nearly the whole of the cavalry is Mohammedan, whereas in Bengal, where nearly the whole army has revolted, there are in the infantry but two Mohammedans to five Hindoos, while of the cavalry one half are Hindoos. If the mutiny, then, had been of Mohammedan origin, it ought to have taken place in Madras, and not in Bengal. As we have above said, the mass of the Mohammedans of India are but partially converted Hindoos, while the few whose forefathers were of a different race from Hindoos are at present but half-castes, with all the prejudices of Hindooism lying heavily upon them.—*Examiner*.

PUBLIC OPINION AMONG THE HINDOOS.—Throughout Hindostan there exists among the natives a system of correspondence such as might naturally have originated amongst an ingenious people with sufficient cleverness to circumvent their conquerors, though not to reconquer their own independence. Every native chief—prince, rajah, or zemindar—has his agent at headquarters or at some central point, to state his grievances, urge his claims, and report progress. The agent is anxious to do his duty, and to magnify the importance of his functions. He transmits to his chief—khan, rajah, banker, or zemindar—a news-letter. The Indian chief holds in his *kucharee* (court or office) or under "his tree," a species of soirée, at which the daintiest part of the entertainment is the reading of this agent's letter. Those who muster at the gathering carry away with them the news, the sedition, the instigation, or whatever may be transmitted by that channel. This is one of those modes—one of those *under-ground* telegraphs—by which information has travelled so rapidly among the natives, and by which a certain means of conspiracy is permanently kept up. These communications are often made in cipher, sometimes in parables, unintelligible to any but the initiated. To them, however, they are so clear that he who runs may read; and he who reads is led into any design however dark. Heretofore the Anglo-Indian public was able to form some conception of these letters by the fact that the leading articles in the native press were, with great probability, understood to have corresponded pretty closely to that same diffusion of useful knowledge; and what was the practical effect? The circulation of the Hindoo papers was very limited—at no time did it equal the circulation of those written news-letters; but the publication had the practical effect of bringing this seditious matter distinctly under the view of the Anglo-Indian public and of the Anglo-Indian Government, if the official gentlemen had been pleased to look at it. What is the effect of the Gagging Act? It has not in the slightest degree arrested the pouring of sedition to an audacious extent into the mind of the public; it has in no respect corrected the misrepresentation of those who are ill-informed or malignant; but it has prevented the Anglo-Indian public and Government from seeing what is going on among the natives. It is an edict requiring the conspirators to put felt upon their feet, so as not to be heard in their approach. Truly impotent for any useful purpose, it does put a stop to one very convenient form of self-betrayal from which the disaffected natives could not restrain themselves.—*Spectator*.

PECULIARITIES OF THE MADRAS ARMY.—The Madras army has, unlike the Bombay army, a very marked character of its own; and this character dif-

fers materially from that of the Bengal army. The first nucleus of the Madras army was formed long ago of soldiers who had little or no intercourse with the armies of the native princes of Hindostan. The original territory of the Madras Presidency was in a great measure isolated from Hindostan proper. On the north-east it was separated from Bengal and Behar by an impracticable, hilly, jungly region, thinly inhabited, and for the most part by savage tribes of aborigines. From Mysore to the Nerbudda, a large portion of the country above the Ghauts was occupied by the Mahrattas; and the same race held possession of a broad belt of country which shut out the Nizam's territories from Central India, and extended as far west as the almost uninhabited mountain region which separated Madras from Bengal and Behar. This impracticable country and the Mahrattas together acted as a *cordon sanitaire* to preserve the Deccan from the contagion of the politics of Hindostan. The social diseases of the Deccan were all its own. The Nizam had practically thrown off his allegiance to the Mogul. Hyder and Tippoo openly set the Mogul at defiance. The native princes in the extreme south of the Peninsula had ceased to have any political relations with the north. The English at Madras and the native states in their immediate vicinity formed a political system entirely apart from that of Hindostan and Central India. They waged war and contracted treaties amongst themselves; they sometimes joined together to resist the encroachments of the Mahrattas, and sometimes members of this defensive league would break from the rest and court the alliance of that predatory confederacy. Under such auspices the Madras army was developed, and from them it took its tone. Its original nucleus was a band of faithful and devoted vassals of the English. Its successive augmentations were derived from States which had been accustomed to act in concert with us, and were gradually absorbed into our dominions. The pressure of Mahratta hostilities continued long enough to confirm in the Madras army a spirit identified with English interests. The military traditions of the Madras army are more English than Indian. It is this that induces us to repose in the loyalty of the Madras Sepoys a confidence which we have never reposed in those of Bengal or Bombay—a confidence which recent events have totally annihilated, in so far as the Bengal army is concerned, and considerably shaken in respect to the army of Bombay.—*Daily News*.

THE VENGEANCE CRY.—The article in our last number on this subject has provoked the ire of the *Carlisle Journal*, which says that in order to have a basis for the complaint, "the complainers or canters have been obliged to invent the not unimportant statement that this country and its soldiers are eager for the blood of the natives of India who are innocent of the rebellion and its massacres." To this perversion of facts its younger and more exact contemporary—the *Carlisle Examiner*—conclusively responds—

The *Nonconformist* article, however, is fastened upon by the *Carlisle Journal*, as the expression of "a complaint, or cant," which the *Journal* denounces as "a base calumny upon this country." Who—it is indignantly demanded—has ever suggested that the innocent should be made to suffer with the guilty, and anger outrun justice! Well, we certainly thought that Mr. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, did so,—when he expressed his regret that Delhi had not been "razed to the ground;" and the *Times*,—when it invoked upon that city the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. These phrases—and they have been rolled out into leading articles by the ministerial organs day after day—either meant the total destruction of the city, or they were empty noise; "sound and fury, signifying nothing," but the writer's reckless disregard of sense and humanity. Delhi is estimated to contain 200,000 people—and there is no evidence that a tenth of these have taken any part whatever against us; on the contrary, it is stated in the letter of a native, from within the walls, that the respectable citizens curse the mutinous Sepoys, who have plundered their shops, stopped their business, and exposed them to the horrors of siege. It is impossible to bombard a town without killing and wounding many of the unoffending, and perhaps friendly, inhabitants. How, then, can we destroy the habitations of a population equal to that of all Cumberland, without exposing multitudes of innocent people to a fate even more severe than sudden death? A general massacre, like that which Nadir Shah perpetrated in Delhi, to his eternal infamy, would be less to thousands of women and children, old men and sick folk, than expulsion from their homes. Better let them find a grave under the walls of their venerated mosques, or in the ashes of their fragile dwellings, than drive them forth to perish of hunger and disease, upon the desert plains of a country devastated by civil war and haunted by bands of desperate marauders. English historians have left us touching pictures of the sufferings of the monks and nuns ejected from the religious houses at the Reformation,—but what a chapter in English history will be that which describes the casting forth, by English bayonets, upon a blasted waste, of tens of thousands of women trained to regard public exposure as desecration, and of children whose fathers died, perhaps, in fancied defence of their ancestral faith! Yet we are told that the men who clamour day and night for the destruction of Delhi, are not crying out for indiscriminate vengeance, but only demanding a just retribution—the performance of "a duty which we owe to the human race."

MR. WASHINGTON WILKS, editor of the *Carlisle Examiner*, has been delivering, in the Athenaeum, Carlisle, an eloquent lecture, to a large audience, chiefly of working men, but including the mayor and many of the leading tradesmen of the city, on the "History and Characteristics of the British Dominion in India." We understand that Mr. Wilks intends to deliver the lecture in several of the western and northern towns. We doubt not that Mr. Wilks, who is an able and eloquent lecturer, would be warmly welcomed to Newcastle.—*Northern Express*.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Cambridge reached the Camp at Châlons on Thursday, on a visit to the Emperor. Another recorded arrival at the Imperial headquarters is that of the Earl of Cardigan. On Saturday afternoon, says the *Moniteur*, "as the Prince wished to see everything," he mounted his horse, and, with his aides-de-camp, inspected the camps in all their military and administrative details. On Sunday high mass was celebrated with great pomp. The service was read by Monseigneur Menjaud, the Emperor's first almoner. The troops, in full uniform, ranged around the altar, the cavalry seated on their horses, and the artillery with their guns in harness, presented a most imposing sight. After divine service, the Imperial Guard defiled before the Emperor and the Duke of Cambridge in the midst of a large crowd of spectators, attracted to the camp from Paris and the neighbouring towns. On Monday the army-corps were to strike their tents, feign a march in advance and bivouac on the Suipe.

The *Times* has a special correspondent at Châlons, who, in one of his letters, says:—

Soldiers and officers seem to consider this camp of manoeuvres very hard work, and so it undoubtedly is, especially in the showery weather we have had, which gives the men much trouble in cleaning their arms and equipments. "We have scarcely a minute to ourselves," said a veteran *chasseur à pied*, who on some pretext, best known to himself, had managed to shirk the parade, and had walked out as a spectator, and whose air, while contemplating the proceedings, implied a mixture of commiseration for his toiling comrades, of self-gratulation at his own escape, and of gentle contempt for the mock warfare going on before him. He had been all through the Crimea, from the Alma to December, 1855, and seemed to think that the Guard was quite up to its work without this extra practice at Châlons. "The Emperor," I observed to him, "seems to enjoy it." "Je le crois bien," was the answer; and he gave me to understand that even an Emperor might deem himself honoured by having under his orders 20,000 such fellows as composed the force out to-day. His conjecture was that his Majesty, of whose pluck he expressed himself in high terms, was gathering knowledge to be applied, perchance, at some future time on a real battle-field. The formation of this camp was not unlikely to occasion rumours of projected wars, and both here and at Paris I have heard it reported that the Emperor cherishes a desire to come to blows with Austria. A point worthy of remark is the position of the camp, just opposite the most vulnerable part of the northern frontier of France, the part by which the allies entered in 1814. It is very generally believed here that the camp will ultimately be entrenched, and also that large stores of the matériel of war will be established in or near it. Châlons camp is a sort of Crimea made easy. It is a comfortable rehearsal of past discomfords, with the pleasant prospect of a speedy termination to those inconveniences which are inseparable from life under canvas.

The *Patrie* says that the departure of the Emperor from Châlons, which was to have taken place on the 22nd, is definitively fixed for the 24th, and that his Majesty, after stopping at Baden-Baden, will prolong his stay at Stuttgart till the 28th. This change in the arrangements was probably made at a council of Ministers held under the Emperor's tent at Châlons. It is believed that on his return to France he will again go to Châlons to be present at some grand manoeuvres which are to precede the breaking up of the camp.

GERMANY.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Darmstadt on the 17th from Frankfurt. He was received at the terminus by the Grand Duke. The Empress, with the Princess Alexis and Alexander, met the Emperor at Frankfurt.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is strongly reported that the diminution of standing armies will be a principal subject between the Emperors at Stuttgart. The French ambassador at St. Petersburg and the Russian ambassador had to proceed to Stuttgart. The Count de Morny will also be there. The Emperor of Russia is accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Le Nord states that the Emperor cannot come to Paris this year, as he must be at Kiew early in October. The talked-of interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia is discredited. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

When the Paris papers assert that it was the Emperor Alexander who first proposed to meet the Emperor Napoleon they are somewhat in error. The leaders of the Muscovite party are desirous to effect an alliance between France and Russia, and they first proposed that the necessary steps should be taken for bringing about a meeting between the two Emperors. When the matter was mentioned to the Czar by Prince Gortschakoff he displayed no inclination to make advances to the Emperor of the French, but his Majesty eventually yielded to the importunity of his Minister for Foreign Affairs, who represented to him that it was necessary to the welfare of his empire that he should be on the very best terms with the French monarch. As soon as Prince Gortschakoff had obtained the consent of his sovereign he began to treat with the French Government, and, after a prolonged correspondence it was agreed that the two Emperors should meet at some third Court.

SPAIN.

There is a rumour from Spain in Paris, that Narvaez and his colleagues, hardly pressed by the Palace intriguers, had resigned, but that their resignations had not been accepted by the Queen. The cause of this proceeding is said to be some disagreement about the return of Queen Christina to Spain. A later account is that the matter had blown over, that the

Queen don't want her mother, but that she will probably change her Government as soon as the festivities attending the visit of the Prince of Orange are at an end. The "Moderates" appear to be definitively estranged from Narvaez, and the Vicalvarist generals are not inclined to prolong their truce with him any longer. It is doubted whether he can possibly hold on till the Cortes meets.

HOLLAND.

The States General assembled on Monday for the session of 1857 and 1858, and the proceedings were opened as usual by a speech from his Majesty in person. His Majesty thanked the Chamber for their cordial co-operation in the formation and completion of the law relative to education. His Majesty informed the Chamber that his relations with foreign powers remained upon a most peaceful and friendly footing; that the colonial possessions in the East and almost all portions of the Dutch dominions were in a most satisfactory and peaceful condition; that the abolition of slavery in the West Indian colonies would again be brought under the attention of the Chamber; that the balance of the colonial credit for the current year was most satisfactory; that the country generally was in a most flourishing condition; that, although a very hot summer, preceded by a cold spring, had rendered feed for cattle scarce, the general result of the harvest was favourable, &c. His Majesty concluded by trusting that the present time of prosperity and peace might be used in a manner indicative of thankfulness to Almighty God for the great blessings vouchsafed to the country.

His Majesty then declared the States General to be opened.

SWEDEN.

Advices from Stockholm of the 17th inst. state that the Norwegian Storting accepted without opposition the proposal to nominate the Crown Prince of Sweden Regent during the King's illness. The Committee of the Swedish Parliament recommended the proposal to the Parliament with a majority of eighteen votes against five.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

We know the result of seventy elections in Moldavia. The clergy has chosen five Unionists and three deputies, whose opinions are dubious; the great landlords, twenty-two Unionists, two Anti-unionists, and three dubious; the petty landowners, nine Unionists, two Anti-unionists, three dubious; the inhabitants of the towns, nineteen Unionists, and one single Anti-unionist. The divan will consist of twenty members. Even though the twenty elections, which are still to take place, should be favourable to the Anti-unionist party, the majority of the divan will be, and remain, a Unionist one.

CHINA.

Advices have been received by the Overland mail to July 26. In consequence of the unsatisfactory news from India Lord Elgin considered it advisable to leave for Calcutta, and he embarked, with his suite, on board her Majesty's steamer *Shannon* on the 16th inst., and left the same day, accompanied by her Majesty's steamer *Pearl*. The body of marines (about 350) which arrived here in her Majesty's steamer *Sanspareil* on the 12th inst. have been sent round to Calcutta in the *Pearl*. The *Daily News* correspondent thus explains the object of Lord Elgin's visit to Calcutta:—

Many of the Bengal regiments have been disarmed, not because they had shown decided symptoms of mutiny, but as a precautionary measure they were deprived of their arms, and if removed from the tempting influence of evil example they would be found, as heretofore, staunch and loyal. Lord Elgin has, on his own responsibility, after conferring with General Ashburnham, gone to confer with Lord Canning, and to offer some of the European regiments in exchange for Bengal native troops, the disarmed Sepoys, who will be best kept out of mischief by giving them military service. During the last war the Bengal and Madras native regiments did signal service; indeed the Chinese troops were so much annoyed with black soldiers being employed against them, that they directed much of their fire against the "black devils," as the Sepoys were styled. Already Lord Elgin has ordered all European soldiers for China to proceed on to India, and himself has taken on 300 marines, calling at Singapore for any troops that may have arrived at that place from England. The Governor-General may well and safely spare a dozen Sepoy regiments, who would be, I believe, as firm in their allegiance and as gallant in performing their military duties in China as during the late war. Should Lord Elgin succeed in his mission, and the result turn out equal to expectation, his Excellency will have the blessing of his sovereign and the thanks of the British nation. The Earl's stay at Calcutta will not exceed ten days or a fortnight, when his Excellency will return to China to carry out the original plan of operations.

Our intercourse with the Chinese in the North continues on the same friendly footing as previous to the disturbances in the South, and the prospect of a most flourishing trade being carried on at Shanghai in exports and imports is favourable.

Late accounts from the Canton River do not mention anything particular occurring there.

The *Overland Friend of China*, of the 25th July, says: "Since the despatch of the last mail, military operations about Canton have been nil; and there appears reason for believing that before we attempt possession of the walls, the rebels will have concluded the business for us. From the provinces we learn that, under the renowned chief Le, the rebels gave battle to the Imperialists under General Kwun near Seu-hing, and gained a complete victory, only three boats escaping to Canton to tell the result, and

carrying Le's bravado challenge to Yeh to come on again as soon as he could get ready. Le's force is said to number 100,000 fighting men, and 1,000 war vessels, and his Excellency Le's headquarters are now at the district city of Uet. The first-class city of Seu-hing is in very straitened circumstances. Another rebel chief called Lein, with 50,000 men, has had a hard battle with Imperialist troops from Tsue-chow, and having gained the victory his Excellency is compelling the whole of the surrounding country people to submit to his rule. Fearing for the provincial city itself, Yeh is calling in all the Tsue-chow men, and has stationed 1,000 of them in the south-eastern suburbs. The leaders of the ninety-six villages, too, have had to send their quotas of armed men; between 2,000 and 3,000 of them are in the western suburbs."

AUSTRALIA.

Dates per *Columbian* are Sydney, 8th July; Melbourne, 22nd July. She has brought gold valued 373,000*l.* Sydney sovereigns have been proclaimed a legal tender. In Victoria the production of gold is increasing. Exports to July 18, 1,499,800 ounces. Although the number of unemployed men in and about Melbourne is quite as great, there is not so much complaint as there was a few weeks since.

The Land Bill has aroused a spirit of very general opposition throughout the country. Public meetings have been held, and numerous petitions presented against it. The opposition has now found a centre in a convention of delegates, consisting of some eighty persons elected by political meetings, to oppose the bill. The general body of the public look to the liberal members of the Government and of the Assembly for protection against the designs of the squatters and the insolent threats of the convention. They are desirous that an equitable compromise should be effected between the squatters on the one hand and the community on the other.

The bill for the abolition of State aid to religion, brought in by the Attorney-General, and supported by the Ministry generally, was read a second time in the Assembly by a large majority. The measure will pass through its remaining stages in the Lower House, but it is more than probable that the Council will reject it.

At Buckland River about 300 Europeans had attacked 1,500 Chinese and driven them into the bush. Many of the retreating panic-stricken victims were beaten and ill-treated, and it was reported that two or three had since died from exposure. Having driven the Chinese away from their homes, they fired the tents and destroyed the property. Some of the "rowdies" were in custody, and the law would be put in force against them. The miners, both European and Chinese, had returned to their labours. It was reported at Melbourne that no less than twenty vessels were on their way from China, with an average of 300 Chinese on board each. Respecting the position of the Chinese the *Times*' Melbourne correspondent writes:—

We have now about 45,000 or 50,000 Chinese in the colony, out of a total population of about 420,000. They encamp themselves in bodies at the principal diggings, have hitherto conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, are extremely industrious and saving, and they chiefly occupy themselves by washing the earth after the European diggers have done with it—*tailings* it is technically called. They are very sober, though many of them indulge in opium-smoking. On the whole they are useful producers, and as they are extensive customers of the storekeepers, they are not unpopular with the trading part of the community. But the diggers do not like them. They say the Chinese spoil the water, that they are dirty in their habits, and great pilferers. The last accusation is not supported by the returns of the courts of justice, and I believe all the other accusations are exaggerated. In all the diggings they have succeeded in finding eight European women willing to marry them.

The danger he states is "not that the Chinese are likely to attack the Europeans, but that the Europeans cannot be restrained from attacking them."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Baron Macaulay is at present at Trévies.

M. Alexandre de Humboldt completed his 89th year on the 13th inst.

The recent census shows the population of Spain to amount to 16,340,500 souls.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury are still at Spa, in Belgium, and will not return to town till early next month.

Five of her Majesty's vessels, bound from England to China, have, within the past few months, been on shore in the Straits of Banca.

A telegraphic despatch says that Prince Daniel of Montenegro has been assassinated by the relative of a man he had caused to be put to death.

The Hungarians represent their pilgrimage to Mariazell as a kind of political demonstration, to implore the Virgin to protect their greatly endangered nationality.

Mr. George Barkley, one of the engineers of the Black Sea and Danube Railway Company, has gone to Kustendje with several assistants, intending to commence at once the works for the railway.

For several days the state of Sir John Bowring's health has caused great uneasiness to his friends. He has had a bad attack of fever, but has recovered. He was at his office again yesterday.—*Hong Kong Correspondent of the Times.*

The discovery of some rich and well-watered land, with a fresh-water lake, either part of Lake Torrens or in its neighbourhood, has raised opinion and expectation as to the state of the interior of South Australia. There seems to be little doubt that the account is authentic.

The National Emancipation Convention, called to devise some equitable plan of Negro emancipation on

the principle of compensation to slaveholders, has held a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio. Nearly all the Free States were represented, and the attendance was large. Among other schemes, it is proposed to devote the proceeds of the sales of public lands and whatever surplus revenue may accrue from customs to the redemption of the slaves. The convention adjourned finally on the 28th. The result of the labours of the convention appears to be simply the adoption of a plan whereby the general and state Governments shall purchase the slaves at the rate of 225 dols. each, and the organisation of an association to carry on the movement.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AT GLASGOW.

The Town-Council of Glasgow held a meeting in the City Hall on Wednesday to present Dr. Livingstone with the freedom of the city. Both the Glasgow members, and two other members of Parliament, Sir Edward Colebrooke and Sir James Anderson, together with a large body of people, were present. The Lord Provost, in a laudatory strain, handed the burgess-ticket to Dr. Livingstone; who in reply made an interesting speech on his favourite topic, the commercial capabilities of Africa. One incident was touching. Having told how a chief, whose lifelong desire was to communicate with white men, died almost as soon as he had met Dr. Livingstone, the Doctor continued—

"We felt very much the position in which he had left his people; and we went and spoke kindly to them, advising them not to separate, but to support us. They answered, 'You must not have any fear that we impute to you the death of Sibiquana; and as you had kind intentions towards the father, you must entertain just the same towards his son.' Now, I have somewhat the same request to make you, ladies and gentlemen. Here are my two sons (said the Doctor, presenting the little fellows), I intend soon to return to my old sphere of labour; but I leave my sons among you, and whatever kindness you may have felt towards myself I beg of you to transfer a portion of it to them.

On the same evening there was another meeting in the City Hall; the Lord Provost in the chair. On this occasion Dr. Livingstone was presented with a pecuniary testimonial amounting to 2,080*l.*, subscribed by the citizens of Glasgow.

Dr. Livingstone, in expressing his acknowledgments, said he hoped that his future labours would be prosecuted with increased vigour, now that all anxiety was removed with regard to his children, whom he was leaving behind. He also took occasion to remark that an erroneous impression appeared to have got abroad that the various presentations he had already received (some of which, by the way, he had never heard of himself), and the profit of his forthcoming book, placed him in the position of requiring nothing more. This, he assured them, was not the case; for the profits of his book were likely to be reduced, owing to the manner in which several persons had taken possession of a number of his letters, and made up books out of them, thus doing their best to free him from the profits of his own work. He also stated that, owing to a fear that some of the subscribers to the funds of the London Missionary Society might not consider his labours as bearing so directly on Christian enterprise as he himself did, he had not drawn any of his salary for 1857; so that altogether the present testimonial was most acceptable and timely. After reiterating his heartfelt thanks, Dr. Livingstone proceeded to give an interesting and humorous *résumé* of his travels, illustrating his remarks by reference to a large map of Africa.

Resolutions, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone, by his adventurous travels, had opened up a wide field for the diffusion of civilisation and the extension of commercial enterprise, and also for the diffusion of Gospel knowledge, having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

On Thursday, Dr. Livingstone met with the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Glasgow in Greyfriars' Church, when he was presented with an address; and on the afternoon of the same day he met a deputation from the Associated Operative Cotton Spinners of Scotland, at the residence of Dr. Andrew Buchanan, Athole-place, who was one of his professors when he attended the university, and whose guest he has been on this occasion.

On Friday evening the members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow met Dr. Livingstone at the Faculty Hall, St. Enoch-square, for the purpose of presenting the distinguished missionary and traveller with the diploma of honorary fellowship. Dr. Hunter, the president of the council, occupied the chair.

On Monday, Dr. Livingstone received civic and other honours at the hands of the citizens of Edinburgh; the Lord Provost presided.

IRELAND.

STATE OF BELFAST.—The commission of inquiry is now sitting. As there are 150 witnesses on both sides, the *Times*' correspondent anticipates that the inquiry is not likely, at this rate, to terminate before Christmas. The Lord-Lieutenant in Council has issued a proclamation placing Belfast under the operation of the Crime and Outrage Act. The proclamation bears the signatures of men of all parties. Its effect will be to disarm all classes in the Catholic gun-clubs, as well as in the Orange lodges, and to confer on the magistrates appointed under the proclamation the power to grant licences to carry arms. All persons must hand over arms of any kind which they possess to the police, and any person disobeying the notice will be subject to imprisonment for one

year. The proclamation came into force on Friday, on which day, says a writer, "it was quite amusing to see here and there through the streets persons, affecting an air of unconcern, walking towards the outskirts of the town with very suspicious-looking objects carefully wrapped up in horse-rugs or in paper tucked under their arms." One district of Belfast, Ballynaleigh, is not included in the proclamation, owing to the ignorance of the Castle authorities, consequently it seems likely to become a magazine of arms. Of the military preparations to preserve the peace another local journal (the *Whig*) thus reports: "More troops (of the 30th Regiment) poured in yesterday (Friday) evening. Belfast is rapidly becoming a camp. The reinforcement of the constabulary is also considerable. In short, the steed being clearly away the arrangements to lock the door are of the most unexceptionable character." On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Hanna persisted in attempting to preach, but the mayor stopped him and sent him home. There were great crowds and slight disturbances, but all is quiet now. There are 400 constabulary patrolling the town. *Saunders' News Letter* says that on Saturday night the firing of shot was continuous, and in the vicinity of Antrim-road there was heard, about twelve o'clock, regular platoon firing, which, as none of the constabulary discharged their muskets, must have been from parties of the Pound Loaning guerillas-practising by moonlight.

SEPOY SYMPATHISERS IN TIPPERARY.—The following are extracts from placards posted at Carrick-on-Suir, underneath the representation of two pikes:—

"Hurrah for Ireland—Three cheers for the Sepoys:—Down with England's Queen and the Saxon nation!" On another, with a similar device traced on the side—"People of Ireland—the Sepoys have set you an example!" A third place presented the words—"O'Doherty—Let us now strike for freedom! Hurrah!—Down with the flag of England, and bad luck to the English!" In the fourth place was represented a heart pierced with a sword, and the words—"This is an Englishman's heart!" Again—"Refuse the Saxon shilling, and you will crush British power in Ireland!" "Blood! blood!—A dog's death to the man who takes the Saxon shilling!" "Down with England, and hurrah for the pike!" "Remember Ninety-eight and Fifty-eight!" "O'Doherty—Another '98! Boys, grind your pikes well. Curses on the Saxon!" "John Mitchell! Hurrah for the Sepoy, and God speed the mutiny." "Arise, and vengeance on England." "Patriots of Ireland, here is the pike, and don't let the opportunity pass."

In consequence of the issue of this vile document, a meeting of the town commissioners, the majority composed of Roman Catholics and Liberals, was held on Wednesday, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That having heard with unmitigated surprise and pain that a placard of a seditious and inflammatory nature has been posted through our town, the act we feel satisfied of some individual miscreant, endeavouring to excite disaffection in the minds of the people, we take this the earliest opportunity to denounce such conduct in the most unqualified terms; and while we regard any attempt to enlist the sympathy even of one individual in this place for the nefarious purpose intended as utterly futile, and deserving of our most profound contempt, we, nevertheless, are determined to use the most strenuous means to discover and bring to justice the individual who had the hardihood to perpetrate such an insult to the peaceable character of our town; and that, for this purpose, a subscription be opened, and a reward offered for the detection of the perpetrator of this outrage.

A considerable sum was raised on the spot. Similar inflammatory placards were posted very generally in the rural districts of Kilkenny and Waterford. On Sunday the outrage was renewed at Carrick, a placard being posted on the chapel gates, setting before the Militia of Ireland "the glorious example of the Sepoys."

"We call upon you," say those cowardly incendiaries, "to know whether you will become food for powder in India, or rather whether you will not imitate the example of the Sepoys, and burst asunder the chains of slavery in which you have been so long bound? Now is the time to avenge all your wrongs on the head of the accursed Saxon. Follow, then, the glorious example of the Sepoys, and unfurl the green flag on your national hills."

While most of the papers of all shades of opinion denounce these vile placards, the *Nation* is an exception. It thus refers to the gallant Havelock:—

General Havelock has been gaining great victories over the rebels, four or five per diem on an average, and marching enormous distances in very short times. He is shortly to receive the title of General Jack the Giant-killer. It is not to be supposed for a moment that any number, small or large, of the British troops are ever beaten to sops, or kick up their heels and run for their lives across the country. No! perish the thought!—they only "retire," or "are thrown into a little confusion," or "receive a check." So it was at Agra, and so it has been with her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, according to the last accounts; so it has been, we venture to say, on many other occasions of which we have as yet heard nothing, and as the British do not wish to speak of them, we probably shall never hear a word, Lord Canning having garrotted the press of India. This garrotting, however, be it remarked, was only done to prevent the press from praising the British too much and publishing to the world their highly creditable acts. The modesty of the Briton could not stand that.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL commenced on Tuesday. For the first time for many years it has not the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. Bishop Pelham, on being applied to for his patronage, declined to give it, on the plea that, "with every desire to promote the interest of the charities to which it is proposed to devote the profits of the musical festival, he could not concur with the committee in seeking to advance them by such means." But instead he subscribed 50*l.* to the charities which are benefited by the festival. The festival appears to have been more successful than usual.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

There is not much news from Balmoral. On Thursday the Queen drove to the Shiel of Alt-na-Guissach, where her Majesty remained the night. The Prince Consort went deer stalking in Glen Gelder, and afterwards joined the Queen at Alt-na-Guissach. They returned to Balmoral the following day. The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lord and Lady James Murray. In the evening her Majesty gave a dance in the new ball-room, which has lately been finished. On Saturday Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Cowell, R.E., arrived at Balmoral from Osborne.

It is at present arranged that the Court leaves Balmoral on Wednesday, the 14th of October, travelling to Edinburgh by the Scottish North-Eastern and Scottish Central Railways. It is expected that the route will be by Deeside, and not by the Spittal of Glenshee. The Queen will leave Edinburgh on Thursday morning, the 15th, and visit Wentworth Castle.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday. It is understood that certain members of the Cabinet will meet fortnightly during the month of October; and that the whole Cabinet will re-assemble early in the month of November.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday for Broadlands, Hants.

The ex-Queen Marie Emelie has for some days past been on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

Arrangements are in progress for a competitive examination for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, which will be held in January next, under similar conditions to those of the last examination.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., is now residing at Rochdale, and is reported to be still improving in health. The Hon. A. Gordon, M.P., is on a visit to the hon. member for Birmingham, and has been paying a series of visits to the large manufactories and workshops in the neighbourhood.

Miscellaneous News.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH shares are seriously depressed. The expense of the recent abortive attempt to lay the cable have been estimated at 25,000*l.* This would be only one-fourteenth of the capital.

THE CATTLE MURRAIN has been discovered in Cornwall and Worcestershire amongst beasts that have been imported from Ireland. In the latter county active local measures have been taken to prevent its spread, and the Home Secretary has been written to.

MURDER IN THE EAST OF LONDON.—A horrible murder was committed on Sunday night in Ratcliffe-highway. The assassin and his victim were sailors, the one an Italian and the other a Greek. The instrument employed was a knife, a weapon which appears to be coming more and more into use.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has been disporting himself in the provinces. Last week he was present at an archery *fête* in the grounds of Mr. Booker Blakemore, in Herefordshire, where Lady Theresa Lewis was the "lady paramount" distributing the prizes, and where Sir George returned thanks for the "ladies" in a humorous speech.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY have notified to the East India Directors that they cannot prosecute their scheme at present unless a guaranteed amount of interest be given by the East India Company, in the same way as to the Indian railways. If the East India Company will grant this on 700,000*l.* of capital, the undertaking will proceed immediately.

MR. HUMPHREY BROWN.—In the Bankruptcy Court, the last examination of Mr. Humphrey Brown was fixed for Friday, but, as no separate balance-sheet has yet been filed by him, an adjournment for three months was ordered, with protection. It was mentioned by the official assignee that Mr. Brown has given him all the information and assistance in his power.

THE POTATO IN IRELAND.—Statements have been made of a very general failure of the potato crop in Ireland; but we have reason to believe that these statements have very little foundation in fact. In reply to pretty numerous inquiries in various parts of Ireland, extending from Dublin to Cork and Limerick, during the last week, we were assured that the potato crop was large in extent, and but to a very small degree injured by disease.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MR. URQUHART paid a visit to Preston on Saturday week, to address "a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee and their friends." To their amazement he saluted the score of persons present with the epithets "fools," "idiots," "miscreants;" said that the man who used the word "reform" was a "threefold idiot or a threefold knave;" and when opposed, said he came there to talk and not to be talked to. Finally he departed in a state of boiling indignation.

THE MURDER AT CLIFTON.—On Saturday the adjourned inquest on the body of the female found murdered in Leigh Woods was resumed and concluded before Mr. Fry, the coroner for Somerset. A man named Powell desired to see the body, as he had come many miles to do so, as his daughter Charlotte had left home six weeks, and had never since been heard of. He was permitted to do so, but returned, saying it was not his child. The jury returned a verdict, "That the unknown deceased was wilfully murdered by some person or persons un-

known." It having been pretty clearly ascertained that a pair of stays similar to those worn by the deceased were purchased on the Saturday before the murder at the shop of Mr. Goodman, Stall-street, Bath, by a person corresponding in dress, stature, and appearance with the deceased, who represented that she was living at Keynham and Saltford, on the road between Bath and Bristol, and that she was about to be married and emigrate to Australia, the police are actively exerting themselves in endeavouring to trace out whether such a person has left the neighbourhood, and if so, whether she can be identified as the murdered woman.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—At a meeting of proprietors on Thursday, an increased dividend of 5½ per cent. for the last half year was announced. Though pleased with the augmentation, Mr. Pilcher asked why the "old lady" did not give still higher dividends, seeing that the "young ladies"—the modern joint-stock banks—divided from 15 to 20 per cent. The Governor and Mr. Clarke explained, that though the nominal capital of the Bank is 14,000,000*l.*, there is only about 3,000,000*l.* of working capital; the Bank must also keep a larger reserve than private banks.

THE HARVEST.—A most seasonable and opportune change of weather has taken place in Scotland, the rains having ceased, and fine dry, bracing winds succeeded, so that the crops are likely yet to be secured without material damage. The nights, even, have been dry and warm, and cutting and gathering have been going forward night and day, lamps being used in the fields. "The weather," writes a Northumbrian in the *Gateshead Observer*, "has been delightful since Sunday morning, and an immense extent of ground has been cleared of the crops. Sprouting has gone on to a most damaging degree wherever the corn has been cut damp, and it has required much caution to pick the sheaves, and to select the sound from the unsound. Those who have had more patience are now stacking their wheat fit for the miller."

CRYSTAL PALACE SATURDAY CONCERTS.—Mr. Distin, famed throughout the country for his proficiency on the Sax horn, of which instrument he and his sons almost enjoy a monopoly, took a farewell benefit on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, having engaged Madame Clara Novello and several other vocalists of distinction as potent attractions in addition to his own performances. The opportunity of hearing an *artiste* like Madame Clara Novello sing three songs of the most varied kind at the small charge of a single shilling, which likewise commanded the permanent enjoyments of the Palace, was not to be lost, and, accordingly, at an early hour all the seats arranged for concert purposes were densely thronged, presenting an aggregate of humanity that could not easily be found on any other spot. The success of Saturday's concert would seem to justify the belief that the experiment which has reduced the admission on that day to one shilling will not fail if entertainments of a high order are provided for the public. The official returns state that the numbers were as follows:—Admissions on payment, 16,095; by season tickets, 3,198. Total visitors, 19,293.

MURDER OF A BOY IN NOTTINGHAM FOREST.—On Thursday evening last the son of Mr. Atkinson, machine builder, Raleigh-street, Nottingham, a boy eight years of age, was missing from his home. It appears that on Thursday evening he strayed with a playmate to the neighbourhood of the Arboretum. About six o'clock a man, having the appearance of a gipsy, went up to them and asked Atkinson's playfellow which was the road to Basford, a village two miles distant, saying that if he would show him the way he would give him ten shillings. The boy answered that he did not know the way, but Atkinson replied that he did, and that he would accompany him. Atkinson then left his playfellow, and went with the man. Nothing was seen of the boy until six o'clock on Friday evening. At this time a number of children were playing in the forest, when one of them got over the hedge of an adjoining field, and discovered the dead body of Atkinson. The poor lad had been strangled. His boots had been taken off his feet, and it appears that for this paltry purpose the murder had been committed; that the fellow's offering the boy 10*s.* was merely to decoy him to a lonely spot for the purpose of committing a robbery. The police are making every exertion for the apprehension of the murderer.

NEGROES' FRIEND SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society of Birmingham, the subjects claiming attention were of an important and interesting character. The first under notice was the cruel and oppressive manner in which the new Poll Tax is levied on the inhabitants of British Guiana, as detailed in their correspondence and newspapers from George Town, Demerara. The very poorest are called on to pay two dollars for a man and one for a woman; numbers, unable to meet it, have been punished as felons, and imprisoned, death to the aged ensuing in many instances. The Hon. Peter Rose, a member of the Colonial Government, has declared the tax to be unnecessary and uncalled for. After deliberate consideration, it was unanimously resolved to address a memorial to Mr. Labouchere, urging the abolition of this galling and oppressive impost. Mr. Walter Dendy, who was present, and gave much information respecting the schools and people in Jamaica, where he has resided and zealously laboured more than twenty-five years, observed that on an attempt to introduce the tax into that island it was speedily abandoned in consequence of the determined opposition it evoked. Communications were read relating to schools established by the American Missionary Association among the people of Kaw Mendi, on the western coast of Africa, giving undoubted proof of good effected, and

hopeful expectation of more extensive blessings diffused in proportion to the means put into operation. A small sum has been sent from this society. Letters from houses in London, who refine and supply free labour sugar, were read, and also from the free-cotton goods depot, in Manchester. Information from a New York correspondent mentioned the tide of free emigrants passing into Kansas; the movement for emancipation in Missouri, and the progress to freedom in public opinion generally in the United States.

Toby, Police, &c.

NORTH KENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The servants of the North Kent Railway Company, charged with the manslaughter of the persons who died from the effects of the terrible accident at Lewisham on the 28th of June, were tried at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday. It is remarkable that Griffiths, the telegraph-clerk, who reported the line clear when he had just received a signal that it was not clear, was brought up, but not tried, the prosecution declining to proceed; reason unknown. Perry and Whiffen, the driver and stoker, were tried. The evidence elicited by cross-examination, however, relieved those men from censure, and threw the blame upon others not before the court, on the laxity of management, and on the imperfection of the single arrangements. The jury found the prisoners "Not guilty;" but they expressed the greatest dissatisfaction at the extremely defective state of the signals, and at the bad time kept on the North Kent Railway.

TRIALS AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—On Thursday, Preston, an elderly man, who killed John Hodges, a prisoner in Horse-monger-lane Gaol, was acquitted for murder, on the ground of insanity.—Denny, the young man who stabbed Benzonelli, a Swiss youth in the Hampstead-road, after a squabble and personal encounter, was convicted of manslaughter only: sentence, penal servitude for ten years.—An exemplary sentence was passed on Anne Donovan, a girl only eighteen, but noted for her violence towards female turnkeys, and who, being drunk, repeatedly stabbed a policeman in the street: she is to suffer penal servitude for ten years.—Hilliar, the youth charged with feloniously uttering a forged certificate of baptism, representing him to be seventeen years of age when he was only fifteen,—the object being to obtain a clerkship in the Admiralty,—was acquitted, but not till after much deliberation of the jury.—Mrs. Knox or Cross was tried for fraudulently obtaining money from the East India Company,—drawing a pension as an officer's widow after she had remarried: but the case was overturned by the alleged second husband avowing that he had a wife living when he married Mrs. Knox: the prosecution was withdrawn.—The trial of Mr. Evans and Captain Thorne on a charge of attempting to extort money from Mr. Cadogan, Vice-Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company, was postponed, a number of witnesses required for the defence being absent from London.

CHILD MURDER.—The Worship-street Magistrate has committed Maria Clarke, a wretched-looking woman, on a charge of murdering her child, a girl eight years old. A fortnight ago Clarke raised an alarm that her child had fallen into the Hackney Canal; it was taken out dead. Subsequently, Maria Clarke attempted to drown herself, but she was got out of the water alive. In her bonnet were found two letters addressed by her to her uncle, in which she avows that she drowned her child, and intended to drown herself, driven to these crimes by her pecuniary want and sinfulness. This was one of the letters—"Dear friend,—All is well, for Christ calls me home. I have broken all the commandments, and am without one plea but that His blood was shed for me. I am coming, Jesus. I myself threw my child into the water, and watched her. I drowned my child in the canal." The miserable creature had been an inmate of Hackney Union for eight years: the other letter began—"Me and my child have suffered much in the Hackney Union."

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A NOBLEMAN.—At the Mansion House on Saturday, Mr. Alfred Jeffree, of 28, Queen-street, Cheapside, and Lord Charles Pelham Clinton, attended in answer to a summons, at the instance of Mr. Francis William Stockwell, a mining agent, charging them with having conspired together to defraud the complainant of 500*l.* Mr. Stockwell had discounted bills for Lord Clinton on the credit of some mining shares, which turned out not to have been properly transferred to him. The defendants, who said they had an ample answer to the charge, entered into their recognizances to appear at a future day.

THE DANGER OF "STABBING NEGROES."—Mr. John Walker, an American, has learnt that he cannot stab Niggers in this country with impunity. Henry Watson and another coloured man were walking the streets of Newport in Monmouthshire like any other human beings; this greatly scandalised the Yankee and two friends—no doubt "free and enlightened" like himself; the Niggers were insolently asked how they dared to walk on the same pavement with white people; and a scuffle ensued, commenced by the whites; in the middle of it, Walker stabbed Watson in the side. The Newport magistrates have committed him for trial.

WHAT IS AN ARTIFICER?—At the Leeds Court House, on Saturday, a photographic artist, named Amos Lambert, came up to receive judgment for practising his calling as an artist on the Sabbath day. It was contended, for the defence, that a photographer was not an "artificer" within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. The Leeds magistrate

took the opinion of Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq., recorder of Leeds, on this point; and that gentleman, in the course of a lengthy opinion, stated that his opinion was that the case was within the meaning of the statute 9th Charles II., c. 7, which enacts "That no tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer, or any other person whatsoever, shall follow any worldly labour, business or work of their ordinary calling on the Sabbath." The court decided, upon this opinion, that Lambert had broken the act referred to, and fined him 5*s.*, including costs.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Literature.

Memoirs and Adventures of Felix Orsini: Written by HIMSELF, containing Unpublished State Papers of the Roman Court. Translated from the Original Manuscript by GEORGE CARBONEL. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

FELIX ORSINI has earned for himself a right to speak on the affairs of Italy. From his early youth imbued with a passionate desire for his country's liberation, he has hazarded life and sacrificed domestic happiness, has pined in dungeons and spent years in exile, for this one great object. In spite of indiscretions natural to the hot Italian blood, his career has won for him a large measure of sympathy and confidence amongst English people, and it is but very recently that his wonderful escape from imprisonment in one of the strongest fortresses in Italy excited our interest and our admiration. In this volume he has sketched the development of his character from the impulsive ardour of boyhood and youth to the settled and determined earnestness of later years, and given us interesting details of the part which he has taken in Italian affairs whether independently or in connexion with Mazzini. He has also added some important documents illustrative of the administration of the Papal Government.

It was in the year 1843 that Felix Orsini embarked in the cause of Italian liberation. He was then a young man of twenty-four. A native of Meldola in the Papal States, there was enough before his eyes to disgust and to fire him. His enthusiasm had been stimulated by reading Livy, Tacitus, Guicciardini, Thiers, Rousseau; and his feelings seem to have been powerfully wrought upon by the sudden and quite unexplained suicide of a cousin. "For some nights after this event," he says, "I read and meditated on the letters of Rousseau respecting suicide; but happily reflecting on my duties towards God and my country, and having become a member of the society called Young Italy, I resisted the temptation." Italy was at that time, as it has continued since, in a disturbed and excited state. There were constant rumours of approaching risings in Naples and in the Papal States, and few will question that, whatever imprudence and violence may have marked the course of the national party, the ardent young man was justified in linking himself with those who alone could be regarded as representing the feeling of his country. But the movements of that year were ill-organised and abortive. Orsini bears his testimony to the folly of attempts got up, as so many have been, without sufficient calculation of the obstacles to be encountered or the forces on which reliance is to be placed:—

"Now all this was managed without the assistance of the chiefs, who lived abroad. True it is that they can influence public opinion; that they should with their writings and their eloquence encourage patriotism and keep enthusiasm alive; but to interfere in the internal affairs of a country which they have abandoned for many years, appears to be a piece of unpardonable stolidity; they can only judge from false reports, they cannot possibly know the real state of things, and they arrange plans, which, when they are attempted to be put into execution, must inevitably fail for the reasons above mentioned, and the only result is fresh victims without any result."

Orsini appears not to have been personally engaged in the outbreaks of 1844, but he was known to be implicated in them, and he confesses to having concocted and intrusted to writing certain plans of a "violent" character. The papers, it seems, fell into the hands of the authorities, and the result was an experience of the Papal dungeons which threatened to terminate his career. He was condemned, with certain others, to the galleys for life; but the death of Pope Gregory XVI. under whose government he was condemned, proved to him "life from the dead." His successor, Pius IX., granted an amnesty to such political offenders as had not, with arms in their hands, attempted violently to subvert the existing Government; and Orsini was released after he and his companions had given their promise in writing that they "would never more disturb public order, nor act against their legitimate sovereign." In 1848 he appeared in arms against Pius IX., but he indignantly defends himself from the charge of treason. "Have we broken our word of honour?" he asks: "Have we attempted to subvert public order? Have we operated against the legitimacy of the sovereign? No! We took up arms against Pius

IX. because he turned round upon us; because he commenced to walk in the footmarks of his predecessors; because he fled; because he betrayed his subjects and his country; because he colligated with foreign despots; because he in the end ceased to be a legitimate sovereign." Unquestionably such a compact has two parties to it, and implies conditions on both sides. We do not see that the promise of Orsini and his fellow-prisoners released, placed them in any different relation to the Papal Government—provided, at the time of making the engagement, they recognised it as a legitimate government, which he assures us they did—from that in which other subjects stand to their sovereigns. He proceeds to justify the revolutionary movement by an appeal to various documents of which the Triumvirate became possessed in the years 1848-49. These documents are chiefly interesting from the evidence they furnish of the extent and minuteness of the operations of the system of espionage, the artful trickery which the Papal Government was not ashamed to practise, and the suspicion with which anything like freedom of thought is regarded. No. XX. is a letter from the Cardinal Legate of Bologna to Cardinal Lambruschini, Secretary of State at Rome. He is cautioning his Eminence against a certain Bologna marquis who is journeying to Rome. The marquis is declared to be a well-educated person, one who has held municipal office, and apparently 'strange to political intrigues.' "Nevertheless, as some imagine that he may belong to the class called *thinkers*, I consider it my duty to acquaint your Eminence with it, in order that he may be prudently watched, which for divers favourable circumstances, can be better done in Rome than in Bologna, so that positive information as to everything connected with him can be obtained."

The writer has acted judiciously in not repeating the story of the Roman revolution and the crushing of the young republic; but he has given us an interesting account of the part he himself took in the administration of its affairs when sent by Mazzini as commissioner to suppress the anarchy and assassination which prevailed at Ancona. This commission was undertaken whilst the French army was operating against the Republic. The following is his picture of the state of Ancona when he arrived:—

"The state of Ancona was deplorable. There was, so to speak, no Government; the authorities were divested of all moral force, the governor a mere name; the despatches sent to him from the metropolis were often open and read before delivery; many of the Government employees absent, as well as the carabinieri, and many of the national guard; and after sunset every one retired to their houses; shops were shut; the only persons in the streets were the members of the cruel and homicidal society, as well as certain of the police—their followers; terror reigned supreme. Such was the aspect of the city."—P. 79.

The measures adopted by Orsini were bold and vigorous; and his entire conduct in this affair is such as to reflect great credit upon him. But his difficulties were great, both from the desperate character of the men he had to deal with, and the imperfect manner in which he was supported. We will give his own account of the matter:—

"The soldiers promised me by the Triumvirate did not arrive; fifty carabinieri on horseback stationed in the Ascoli province, for which I had sent, were detained by the President Calindri, so that my position was not enviable. The force in the city, small and badly organised, did not amount to more than two hundred men, comprising artillerymen, carabinieri, and coast-guards (or guards to prevent smuggling). I knew that the national guard at the name of making arrests would be in a state of trepidation, and how would the secret (i. e., of Orsini's commission from the Triumvirate) be kept? Of the commandants, with the exception of two, none were to be trusted, while many of the artillerymen and coast-guards were companions of the assassins. I had little hope of a fortunate result, and was in much embarrassment; nothing but decision and perseverance lay before me; I had pledged my word, and if I did not lose my life, I was resolved to redeem it. I had the commandant of the carabinieri sent for, then the commandant of the fortress, and in the governor's presence I explained the case to them. I said that I had most exact instructions from the Government to punish the assassins and turbulent persons, who were the terror of all good citizens; that I relied upon their assistance, and if that failed, I should take the most severe measures against them. They replied that I had but to command and they would obey."

The men were then separated into picquets, and the houses of those destined to be arrested were surrounded at an early hour, before day-break, while other soldiers were stationed here and there where three streets met. The coup was perfectly successful. The national guard, intimidated by the prompt and decisive measures of the commissioner, served with the military of their own accord. "At eight there were twenty of the guilty party in the hands of justice; not one dared resist the force—a proof that those who stab in the dark dare not meet death openly like men." During the day others were arrested. The English Consul at Ancona, Mr. Moore, came to the Government house to congratulate Orsini on the success of his undertaking.

We cannot follow the writer through the whole of his remarkable adventures. After the

overthrow of the Roman Republic, he was allowed by the Sardinian Government, into whose hands he fell, to take his departure for England, where he remained several years. Nor is he either backward or cold in his acknowledgments of the kindness and sympathy shown to him by English men and English women. In 1854 he once more lent himself to a plan concerted by Mazzini for an outbreak in Milan, which proved most utterly abortive, and led to our hero's own severe imprisonment. Mazzini's is a name which has stood high and been warmly revered amongst us. Large credit has been given him for purity of motive and very much of his language, that to us bore too much of the blood-red hue, has been excused, if not altogether justified, by the smart of his nation's wrongs. But there is no disguising the fact that the events which have transpired since 1848 have tended to lower him from the pedestal he once occupied. Orsini has at length felt himself compelled to part company with him, and regards him as no longer a due representative of the national party. We are not of those who differentiate rebellion and revolution by success: Kossuth is to us well nigh as great a hero as if he had consolidated the independence of Hungary; but we must needs regard as unworthy of the headship of a great nation and the direction of its sympathies, one whose impetuosity so far outruns his discretion, that he can sanction and organise movements like those, which, for the last eight or ten years, have kept northern Italy in a tremor of unhealthy excitement, and issued only in the sacrifice of life, and the firmer riveting of the foreign yoke. The movement of 1854 is not the last in which Orsini has been solicited to take part; but he wisely declares his purpose not again to move until the elements of the case should present a reasonable probability of success. Nor does he despair of the good cause. He expresses his firm conviction that the man will yet arise who will gather up the disjointed national interests and sympathies of Italy, and bring about that which hitherto no man has been able to effect—the united action of the Italian people.

An extraordinary letter is quoted from the instructions forwarded in 1854 to our hero by Mazzini. Nothing it seems to us, can more strikingly show the demoralising effect which failure and bitterness of soul have produced upon him. It is impossible to read without the strongest moral reprehension passages like the following, in which a deliberate and systematic assassination of Austrian officers in cold blood is recommended.

"Organise a company of death, like our fathers of the Lombard League. Let eighty young men, robust and decided, selected from amongst yourselves, and the most prudent of the populace, vow with a terrible oath.

"Let these eighty be separated, organised in groups of three, or at the most of five, under the orders of sixteen heads of groups known to you; let them promise silence, prudence, dissimulation; let them avoid every occasion of collecting together, of quarrelling, and let them be considered in Italy as wise men. Manage to arm them with daggers, not before the day of action; those who have arms should deposit them until that day; some misfortune unthought of might overtake them and reveal the weapon, which would suffice to raise suspicion.

"Some safe men amongst you should consecrate himself to study, observe the habitation of the general, and of the principal officers, heads of the staff, commandant of the artillery, &c., and their habits, especially at the hours when the greater part of the officers are thoughtlessly out, and the operation might happen simultaneously. Two or three decided men should serve for each of these important offices; twenty for all; thirty for the . . . and the other frequented by the officers; thirty for the . . . or for any other point to be selected, suggested by circumstances in the place.

"When the Austrian army has lost its officers it is lost. The people should be cared for, maintained well, kept in good-humour, and organised as much as possible; but the project of the officers' vespers must be kept entirely secret."

Can anything good ever result from means like this? Is this what Mazzini meant when in his famous proclamation preparatory to the insurrection in Milan, he wrote, "Purify yourselves fighting under that flag?"

To return to Orsini:—after the failure of his attempt in 1854, he fled to Hungary. At Hermannstadt he was arrested by the Austrian authorities, and conveyed in chains to Vienna, and afterwards to Mantua. His extraordinary escape from the dungeons of the latter place is one of the most striking lessons conceivable on the inherent weakness of despotism and tyranny. Have his gnomes yet found out the secret of his deliverance, we wonder! He is now—we trust—dwelling safely amongst us, and ready to serve his country with wisdom as well as devotion. Meanwhile, what are the suggestions to be drawn from this book as to the future of Italy? On the whole, we think, such as are encouraging. There is evidence furnished that she possesses men of high aims and great abilities, and to a considerable extent practical working power: There is evidence, too, that the core of national honesty, though largely corrupted, is yet not altogether rotten; and there is an indication of a wiser estimate of the whole facts of her position, at least as formed by the author him-

self, which is one step in the direction of success. He expresses his own conviction in the following terms:—

"If Italy truly rises, she must conquer; but to arrive at this end, men of capacity and decision must be at the head of the revolution; practical men, and not dreamers; men who are not *intriguers*, *ambitious*, or afraid of death; men who feel that they live to do good to Italy, who with this thought sacrifice affection, and all that which renders life dear to the generality of mortals. Without this there is no hope of redemption.

"But this much-desired man, the Washington, so to speak, for Italy, will yet arise, and from the mass of the people; because in all great and stirring epochs, Italy has never been wanting in great men."

We have not much to say of the style in which the book is written. Its phraseology and occasionally its orthography betray a foreign origin; but there is no affectation about it, and the tale is told without any ostentation of words.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Life in Israel; or, Portraits of Hebrew Character. By MARIA T. RICKARDS, Author of "Life in Judea." Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.—"Life in Israel" follows a similar publication entitled "Life in Judea;" the two make up a whole, of which that now published, though second in order of appearance, is of course, properly, the first part. It presents the more significant portions of Jewish history, during the Pilgrimage, the reign of Solomon, and the Captivity—including in the last period the return to Jerusalem and the re-building of the temple. It brings these events before the reader, not in a bare narrative of facts and statistics, but clothed with the hues of "local scenery, passing circumstances, national customs, individual characteristics, and the varying shades of thought and feeling," which give them a "life-like reality," and a "permanent hold" on the memory and heart. The work is based on a close and intelligent study of Old Testament history and of the literature—in profane history, antiquities, geography, and travel—by which it may be illustrated and unfolded. Scripture characters are represented conscientiously according to the Biblical portraiture, and no words are attributed to them save those recorded by the sacred writers. Persons introduced from profane historical records are depicted with careful truth to their individual characteristics and their public life. And the imaginary characters—not too numerous, nor too prominent in the story—have been sketched for the embodiment of the spirit of the times in which they appear, and for the representation of manners and modes of life. Nor has the author omitted the suitable development of Messianic ideas and hopes,—the coming Saviour is the chain that binds together all the successive eras and events of which she gives us these sketches. And it is no slight praise that we intend when we say, that this is done with a fine discrimination of the character and extent of the anticipations cherished by successive ages—from the grey twilight of the early morning, onward to the very appearing of the dawn. The work is faithfully executed,—and furnishes a series of vivid dramatic pictures of life in Israel, admirably fitted to increase the interest of the young in the study of the Bible, and to impress deeply religious truth and the principles of God's government of the world on the minds of thoughtful young people. It would have been more attractive and powerful still, if less formal in style, and its matter somewhat concentrated. —*Christ Our Study*: By Rev. PETER MC LACHLAN. London: Judd and Glass.—A doctrinal and practical "treatise" on Christ in his "official character,"—written in the style of common-place but vehement sermons. We could praise the earnestness that the book displays, if there were not too much self-complacency in the author's tone, both in the preface and in the body of his work, considering that he is only a "Probationer of the Free Church." His theology we certainly cannot praise,—for we do not think it scriptural; for instance, he says, "While Christ died only for his people, the call to come to him is addressed to all;"—and again, very absurdly says, "God may sincerely invite sinners to do what they are bound, whether they have the power to do it or not!" It would, on the whole, have been better to put these crude essays "between the bars," rather than "to press." —*The Large Print Paraphrase Bible*—Job—Ezekiel—Daniel to Malachi. London: Bagster and Sons.—This excellent work is now completed, and may be had in separate books, or in three handsome volumes. We prefer it greatly in the separate books;—it is more useful because more portable. We need not repeat all our praises of it;—we value it highly, and shall always preserve it; and, if we live to be old, we do not doubt that we shall gratefully bless the Messrs. Bagsters. —*The Congregational Chant Book*. London: Ward and Co.—A collection of fifty chants—twelve single, and thirty-eight double,—in vocal score, with organ arrangement. It includes everything that is most excellent by celebrated composers, and most universally prized by lovers of the chant. Besides, it has several very beautiful and effective double chants, by "John Daniell," "Miss H. M. Daniell," and "W. Burgan," which we have never seen before;—they are a delightful addition to this species of Congregational music.

Gleanings.

According to accounts from Hong Kong the summer is very unhealthy. "There is a plague of boils upon every one. Generals cannot sit down and ladies cannot show their faces."

The Duke of Wellington, in reply to a clergyman who was doubting the policy of missionary work in India, said, "What is that to you, sir, you have received your general orders. Go and teach all nations. Do your duty, sir; never mind the result."

The *Union* is sarcastic on the designs for the Wellington monument. It says:—"Messrs. Gunter, the

well-known confectioners, it is reported, have made a liberal offer for the purchase of the models for the Wellington monument, with the view of employing them to the best possible account as ornaments for bride-cakes."

A "School of Cookery" has been established by some ladies in Albany-street, Regent's-park, where articles of food prepared in the kitchens are sold to the poor at little more than cost price, whilst regular customers can have their children taught the elements of cookery and the first principles of housewifery gratis. The laudable efforts of the society will be greatly assisted by persons ordering dishes even of the most elaborate kind for their own tables.

A Scottish minister administered a rebuke to his man John for getting occasionally a little elevated in the course of his peregrinations on sessional business; and John excused himself on the plea that the countryfolk pressed him so heartily to take a dram. "John," replied the minister, in a tone of grave rebuke, "I also visit my people, but nobody thinks of pressing me." "Aye, but," says John, "that's maybe because you are no sae respectit in the parish as I am."

According to a New York paper, the new "Deseret Alphabet" is completed, and a fount of pica type has been cast in St. Louis. Specimens of the type are published in the St. Louis papers, but they are unproduceable in types that common people use. The type-founders have supplied the Mormons with moulds and other apparatus for re-casting their old metal. So the *Deseret News* will probably hereafter be a profound mystery, at least in part, to all but the initiated. The new characters are forty-one in number, and bear a striking resemblance to those of the Ethiopic alphabet. The ukases of Brigham will hereafter be a sealed letter, literally, to Gentile eyes.

"Last summer," writes Bayard Taylor, "an American, who was on a visit to St. Petersburg, happened to be walking in one of the narrow streets of that capital one muddy day, when he suddenly met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two persons to pass, and the street was deep in filth. Both stopped, and a moment's awkward pause ensued. Suddenly, the American, taking a silver rouble from his pocket, shook it in his closed hands, and cried out, 'Crown or tail?' 'Crown!' guessed the Grand Duke. 'Your Highness has won,' said the American, looking at the rouble and stepping into the mud. His cuteness in saving his dignity, while he acknowledged the Grand Duke's, brought him an invitation the next day to dine with the latter."

Of Sir James Outram, just appointed to the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore districts in Bengal, the *Liverpool Albion* tells a characteristic story:—

A good anecdote was told by Boyd of a rather extraordinary meeting, or almost *rencontre*, he had on one occasion with Outram, when the former was one of the secretaries to Government at Bombay. The circumstance is well known of Outram, who had most chivalrously volunteered to the general for the hazardous service, arriving at Bombay with despatches from the army after a victory—having, dressed as a native, passed through hostile tribes—in fact, accomplished a journey of many weeks, under circumstances of such peculiar peril and adventure, which, if ever equalled, certainly were never surpassed. He reached Bombay at midnight and made his way to the abode of Boyd, then secretary in the Persian department. He effected an entrance to his friend's house, but not wishing to disturb the household, quietly betook himself to the secretary's studio, rolled himself up in a tiger's skin, and was soon, poor fellow, as may be easily conceived, in a state of oblivion after the passages, by "flood and field," of the previous six weeks. The secretary had work to do at an early hour, and accordingly repaired to his sanctum, when lo! and behold a huge mass presented itself to the astounded secretary. Few men had shot more tigers than Boyd, and as the heap on the floor presented, both ocularly and orally, evident proofs of vitality, the dirk, the rifle, the pistol, all flashed across his mind, as he viewed something of which quoad the genus tiger there could be no doubt. Fortunately for the future hero of Khooshab, Boyd merely applied his foot, when out rolled the unwashed and unshorn "Jemmy Outram."—*Liverpool Albion*.

The Rev. J. Shooter, in his book "The Kafirs of Natal and the Zulu Country," gives the following anecdote respecting Kafir courtship:—

Courtship does not always begin with the men. A certain chief in Natal, who is generally admired by the young women, visited a friend of his own rank, when a sister of the latter fell in love with him, as he displayed his fine figure and barbaric graces in a dance. The chief was unaware of the impression he had made until the damsel presented herself at his kraal and avowed the state of her heart. Not reciprocating the admiration, he told her to go home. She flatly refused; and having no alternative, he permitted her to remain, and sent a messenger to her brother. That personage caused her to be brought back; but she soon reappeared before the handsome chief, and begged him to kill her if he would not make her his wife. He was still unmoved, and despatched another messenger to his friend, who ordered a severe beating to be administered to the girl after her return. The stripes, however, were as ineffectual as remonstrances; and ere a week had elapsed, she was a third time in the chief's presence, reiterating her protestations, but without success. When the communication reached her brother he lost all patience, and answered that his neighbour had better marry her. The chief persisted in his refusal, and there was a great interchange of messages; but, yielding at length to his councillors, he consented to negotiate. Under the circumstances, he might expect to obtain the girl at a reduced price; but five cows—the number he sent—were a very small offer, and the brother was exceedingly indignant—his sister, he said, was not a poor man's daughter—he must have at least ten cattle. When the messenger returned, the chief declined to give more, and ordered those already transmitted to be sent for. A councillor remonstrated in vain; the chief would not be reasoned with, and said that if no one else was to do it, he would

go for the cows himself. Accordingly he set off, but his advisers persuaded him to return, and he was ultimately prevailed upon to make a proposal worthy of his dignity. The brother was satisfied, and a time appointed for the wedding.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 5, at Devonport, the wife of Mr. BERNARD W. STONE-MAN, of a son.
Sept. 17th, at Watton, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. W. HICKMAN SMITH, of a son.
Sept. 18, at Red Berry-grove, Sydenham-park, the wife of Mr. ROBERT BAKER, of a daughter.
Sept. 18, at 19, Grosvenor-place, the Lady RAGLAN, of a son.
Sept. 19, at Bowerswell, Perth, the wife of JOHN EVERETT MILLAR, A.R.A., of a son.
Sept. 19, at 23, Clarence-terrace, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, the wife of Mr. WILLIAM HEATON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16, at Turret-green Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, the Rev. J. F. ALEXANDER, of Stretton-under-Fosse, to LUCY CAROLINE, daughter, of the late Mr. D. P. GODDARD, of Ipswich. Also at the same time and place, Mr. JOSEPH B. MAY, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, to MARTHA ANNE NOTCULT, sixth daughter of Mr. D. P. GODDARD.
Sept. 16, at the Congregational chapel, Tutbury, Staffordshire, by the Rev. William Griffith, of Hitchen, EDWIN POLKINGHORN, Esq., of Plymouth, to HENRIETTA, second daughter of the late SAMUEL HORN, Esq., of Cliffe Villa, Tutbury.
Sept. 16, at the English Presbyterian church, River-terrace, London, by the Rev. John Weir, D.D., Capt. ALEX. BISSET, third son of the late WILLIAM BISSET, Esq., of Aberdeen, to JOHANNA CHRISTINA, second daughter of the Hon. J. H. WIGHT, M.L.C., of Cape Town.
Sept. 16, at the Wesleyan chapel, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, G. SHIRLEY HARRIS, second son of RICHARD HARRIS, Esq., of Knighton House, Leicester, to SUSANNAH JANE, eldest daughter of WILLIAM MERRY, Esq., of Sandford House, Upper Clapton, Middlesex.
Sept. 17, at Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Samuel Crawford, JOHN WILLIAM READ, Esq., Woodhouse-cliff, to ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN ATKINSON, Esq., East-parade, Leeds.
Sept. 17, at Sutton, St. Mary, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, vicar, HENRY J. POTTERBY, M.B., Trinity-square, London, to MARIE JANE, eldest daughter of HENRY EWEN, F.R.C.S. England.
Sept. 17, at the Baptist chapel, Falmouth, by the Rev. John Walcott, NATHANIEL FOX, son of JOSEPH FOX, Esq., surgeon, to ELIZABETH, third daughter of J. BLATCH COX, Esq., both of Falmouth.

DEATHS.

May 31, killed at Shajehanpore, Captain MARSHALL JAMES, 28th Bengal Native Infantry, in temporary command of the regiment.
On or about June 9, at Mahomed, after escaping with other officers from Shajehanpore, murdered by the Sepoys of the 41st Bengal Native Infantry, who were treacherously sent for that purpose from Seetapore, by order of their Subadar, Ensign EDMUND CADELL SCOTT, 28th Bengal Native Infantry, aged eighteen years and two months.
June 14, at Gwalior, killed by the mutineers of his regiment, Major FRANCIS SHIRREFF, 65th Bengal Native Infantry, commanding the 4th Regiment Gwalior Contingent, fourth son of the late DAVID SHIRREFF, Esq., of Kinnyllies, Inverness-shire.
June 27, killed at Cawnpore, JOHN PIERCE BOWLING, Esq., assistant-surgeon 56th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry; also, supposed to have fallen about the same time, CHARLOTTE, his wife, and WILLIAM KINNEY, their infant son.
In June last, Captain EDWARD J. SEPPINGS, 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry, JESSIE, his wife, and their three infant boys, all fallen in the dreadful massacre at Cawnpore.
In June last, murdered by the rebels at Jhansi, Lieutenant JAMES ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 15th Bengal Native Infantry, then in command of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, eldest son of the retired Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CAMPBELL, Bengal Army aged twenty-four.
In the middle of June, at Cawnpore, Lieutenant MURRAY G. DANIELL, 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry, third son of Captain E. M. DANIELL, H.C.S., 39, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park. He sunk from exhaustion and over fatigue, in the entrenchments prior to the massacre.
Killed, at Cawnpore, Major WILLIAM READE HILLERDON, commanding the 53rd Regiment of the Bengal Native Infantry, third son of the late JOHN HILLERDON, Esq., of Barnes, Surrey, aged thirty-nine; CHARLES GEORGE HILLERDON, Esq., magistrate and collector of the district, fifth son of the late JOHN HILLERDON, Esq., of Barnes, Surrey, aged thirty-five; also, LYDIA LESLIE, wife of the above, aged twenty-one; also, JOHN DERRVILLE and LYDIA, their infant son and daughter.
Killed, at Cawnpore, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. WIGGINS, 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, deputy-judge advocate-general, with his two youngest children; also, at Cawnpore, Mrs. WIGGINS, of heat and exposure during the siege.
July 20, before Delhi, Lieutenant CHARLES JOHN HEATON ELLIS, H.M.'s Carabineers.
July 23, cruelly massacred, at Segowlie, with her husband and one of their children (the other being miraculously preserved), SUSAN, the wife of Dr. HEARTWELL GARNER, 12th Irregular Cavalry.
July 24, at Delhi, mortally wounded by a cannon shot, Lieut. EDWARD JONES, of the Bengal Engineers, second beloved son of EDWARD JONES, Esq., of Liverpool, aged twenty-two.
In August, at or near Kolapore, killed by the mutineers of his regiment, the 27th Native Infantry, Lieutenant JAMES THOMAS, eldest surviving son of Sir WILLIAM NORRIS, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.
Sept. 3, at Scarborough, Mr. RICHARD T. MORLEY, aged forty-seven. He was one of the original promoters of the Bar Church, in which he was a most active office-bearer.
Sept. 9, Sir WILLIAM HENRY DILLON, K.C.H., Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Sept. 10, very suddenly, MARY, relict of the late Rev. JOSEPH MASSEY, Booth, near Halifax, aged sixty-two.
Sept. 12, at her residence, 5, Mount-place, Whitechapel-road, after many months of languishing and suffering, Mrs. MONK, widow of the late WILLIAM MONK, in the eightieth year of her age.
Sept. 12, at Wootton Bassett, the Rev. — THOMAS, the Independent minister of that town.
Sept. 15, at No. 8, St. Agnes Villas, Bayswater, London, the Right Hon. HENRY DAVID STEWART ERSKINE, Earl of Buchan.
Sept. 16, at Brighton, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, third son of ROSS D. MANGLES Esq., M.P., aged ten years.
Sept. 17, at Upper Clapton, the Rev. JAMES DEAN, formerly minister of Aldermanbury Chapel, London, aged fifty-six.
Sept. 18, at her residence, 10, Montpelier-crescent, Brighton, Mrs. JOHN CHAPMAN, much lamented.
Sept. 20, at 35, Bucklersbury, SIDNEY, the eldest surviving son of JOHN TOWRY BURDON, after an illness of eight months, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds have been very dull during the week, but on Friday, on the publication of the unfavourable telegraphic news from India, there was a fall of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in Consols. Prices have, however, since improved, but the market is very languid. Although there are occasional symptoms of diminished pressure,

full rates are maintained for the negotiation of commercial paper. Both in Lombard-street and at the Bank of England the applications are numerous, but the demand is of a steady character, and emanates chiefly from the commercial classes. To-day there is no alteration in the price of Consols, and the market remains just the same as in the two previous days. For Money they are 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{4}$, and for Account, Oct. 14, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The actual business in the Foreign Market is very slight, with the exception of Mexican and Turkish Stock, which has declined. Throughout the week there has been a tendency to lower prices in the Railway Share Market. Dealings have been rather more numerous, and a large amount of Shares and Stock has been forced upon the market. Prices have fluctuated to the extent of about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. London and North-Western Stock still exhibits chief heaviness, although the late considerable fall has induced some purchases, moderate in amount but good in character. It would appear that the competition for traffic at present eagerly carried on is rarely found remunerative to any of the parties engaged in it. Great Northern Railway Stock, however, has risen upwards of 1 per cent. This Stock, which from half-year to half-year has experienced a steady advance, stands now, for the first time, higher than London and North-Western.

Mining Shares are inactive, the only transaction reported being Alfred Consols at 13. Joint-Stock Bank Shares are rather active, but prices lower. Bank of Egypt, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Westminster, 47; Ottoman Bank, 19; and Western Bank of London, 37 to 37 $\frac{1}{4}$. In the Miscellaneous Market National Discount Company are dealt in at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Peninsular and Oriental Steam at 70 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The total value of last week's imports reached the extraordinary amount of about 1,012,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which about 764,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ was from Australia. The total exports of the week were about 107,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. To this must be added 663,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, nearly all silver, by the *Ripon*, which left Southampton for Alexandria on Monday morning.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was increased activity. The total of ships reported inward was 294, showing an increase of 88 over the previous week. These included 2 with fruit, 6 with coffee, 36 with sugar, 74 with corn, &c., and 2 from Shanghai, with 18,234 packages of tea, and 979 bales of silk. The number of ships cleared outward was 120, including 22 in ballast, being the same as in the previous week. There are 57 vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies, being 10 more than at the last account. Of those now loading, 5 are for Adelaide, 3 for Geelong, 3 for Hobart-town, 3 for Launceston, 7 for New Zealand, 20 for Port Philip, 1 for Portland Bay, 12 for Sydney, and 3 for Swan River.

The advices from New York this week indicate a continued subsidence of the panic. A number of failures are reported, but only three or four of any consequence. These consist of Bates, Griffin, and Livermore, and Tuttle, Cutting, and Co., two houses of fair standing in the produce trade; Coffin and Haydock, an old auction firm, and Saroni and Goodheim, clothiers. The latter is a Boston house, with liabilities estimated at 100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. There had been no further bank difficulties, and if future accounts should not show a relapse, the manner in which the principal establishments have passed through the crisis in the face of the attacks made upon them will be creditable alike to the bankers and merchants. It was alleged that upon further investigation the affairs of the recently suspended Ohio Life and Trust Company seemed to present a better prospect than had been anticipated. The rate for the best paper still ranged from 12 to 18 per cent., and as the banks were compelled to maintain their late sudden contraction, the stock-market had experienced a further reaction from its monetary rebound.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 12th day of Sept., 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,067,200	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,439,000
		Gold Coin & Bullion	10,592,200
		Silver Bullion	—
	£25,067,200		£25,067,200

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£10,593,653
Reserve	3,903,222	Other Securities ..	18,064,059
Public Deposits	7,658,748	Notes	6,194,375
Other Deposits	9,180,187	Gold & Silver Coin	626,261
Seven Day and other Bills	782,454		
	£36,078,341		£36,078,341

Sept. 17, 1857. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 18, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

WEBSTER, W. H., Chipping-Ongar, Essex, corn merchant, September 30, November 4; solicitor, Mr. Duffield, King William-street and Chelmsford.
GRATWICK, T., Camberwell-green, cheesemonger, September 30, November 4; solicitor, Mr. Peckham, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

BROWN, C., Birmingham, boot-dealer, September 23, October 19; solicitor, Mr. Collis, Birmingham.

WHEELER, T., Jun., Vowchurch, Herefordshire, miller, October 1 and 22; solicitors, Mr. Pritchard, Hereford; Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.

NEWMAN, J., Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, bookseller, September 29, October 27; solicitor, Mr. Coope, Nottingham.

WELCH, C., Wells, Somersetshire, innkeeper, September 29, November 2; solicitor, Mr. Robins, Wells.

BEAVEN, G., Chippenham, Wiltshire, cordwainer, September 29, November 3; solicitor, Mr. Salmon, Bristol.

HARTHILL, A., and M'KEAN, J., Huddersfield, woollen merchants, October 2 and 23; solicitors, Mr. Sykes, Huddersfield; Messrs. Carl's and Cudworth, Leeds.

DUTTON, D., Liverpool, grocer, October 1 and 22; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

LLOYD, J., Llandderfel, Merionethshire, cattle salesman, October 1 and 22; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

FREAR, T., Manchester, draper, September 28, October 23; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Smith, and Pawdon, Bread-street, Cheapside, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

M'ARTNEY, J., South Shields, provision merchant, October 2, November 11; solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Hodge and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

SAUNDERS, J., Thurston, miller, October 2, November 4; solicitors, Messrs. Copeman and Sons, Norfolk.

WHITTELL, H., Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, boot and shoemaker, October 9 and 22; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

CONYER, W., and CONYER, J., Dewsbury, shoddy dealers, October 9 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Scholes and Son, Dewsbury, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

ALLEN, D. J., Carmarthen, draper, October 5, November 3; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester, and Messrs. Leman and Humphreys, Bristol.

DANIELL, T. B., High-street, Poplar, ironmonger, October 2 and 27; solicitor, Mr. Moss, Moorgate-street.

ARNOLD, H., and ARNOLD, H. J., Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, merchants, October 5 and 26; solicitors, Messrs. Welby and Flint, Uttoxeter, and Mr. James, Birmingham.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.

The show of new wheat from Essex and Kent was large this morning, and the trade dull at a reduction of 3s to 4s from Monday last. Foreign also in very limited demand at an abatement of 1s to 2s per qr. Flour dull, and Norfolks selling at 38s per sack. In barrels but little doing and rather cheaper. Malting barley was in good request at last week's rates, but distilling and grinding qualities, owing to large supplies, were difficult to sell at previous rates. Beans and peas fully as dear. We have again had a very large supply of Russian oats, which were slow sale, whilst other descriptions sold at former prices. Linseed and cakes in fair demand at last week's prices.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	54 to 58	Dantzic	61 to 72
Ditto White	56 60	Konigsberg, Red	48 65
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 57
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 57
Scotch	38 46	Danish and Holstein	42 49
Rye	38 40	East Friesland	40 43
Barley, malting	42 45	Petersburg	50 57
Distilling	34 36	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	74 76	Polish Odessa	48 51
Beans, Maragan	—	Marianopol	52 57
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	42 44
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	54 63
Peas, White	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian	34 40
Grey	42 44	Konigsberg	—
Maple	42 44	Danish	33 36
Boilers	46 48	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	48 52	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 26
Oats (English feed)	23 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 280lbs	48 50	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	38 40
Baltic	62 66	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	60 66	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 22
Canaryseed	90 92	Jahde	19 21
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	19 21
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 24
German	—	Swedish	24 25
French	—	Petersburg	22 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 134 10s to 144 0s		New York	30 32
Rape Cakes, 64 10s to 74 0s per ton		Spanish, per sack	53 56
Rapeseed, 354 0s to 374 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	36 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lbs loaf.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 21.—The beautiful weather of the past week has completely checked the business in cloverseed, and the advance is scarcely supported. The seedmen are acting very cautiously, and now consider the prices too high to get into stock. There was no change in the value of trefoil. Winter tares were in steady request at former rates. Canaryseed is very high, with a fair quantity of new at market. White mustard seed brings very high prices, being out of the hands of the farmers.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

In most of our large grazing districts the supply of grass has become rather extensive. This circumstance, coupled with the prospect of a large root crop, may induce our graziers to withhold from our market a portion of their stock for the present. There was only a moderate show of foreign stocks in to-day's market. The beasts were mostly in poor condition; but the sheep, some of which realised 3d each, were of more than average weight. From our own grazing districts there was a falling-off in the arrival of beasts, and their general quality was very middling. Compared with Monday last, there was a decided improvement in the trade, and the prime Scots, &c., sold readily, at an advance of 2d per 8lbs, the top figure being 4s 10d. Other breeds were tolerably firm, at extreme rates. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 2,300 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; from Ireland, 500 oxen; and from Scotland, 27 Scots. There was an unusually small supply of sheep in the market for the time of year, and their condition was by no means first-rate. The mutton trade was very brisk, at an improvement in the quotations of fully 2d per 8lb. The best downs produced quite 5s 6d per 8lbs, and a good clearance was effected. The lamb season is now over. The few lambs on sale, however, sold at comparatively high rates. We were but scantily supplied with calves, which sold at 2d per 8lbs more money. For pigs, the supply of which was on the increase, we had a good demand, and prices advanced quite 2d per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	to	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled	4	4	to	5	0
Second quality	3	8		3	10	Prime Southdown	5	2		5	6
Prime large oxen	4	0		4	4	Lge. coarse calves	3	8		4	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6		4	10	Prime small	4	6		4	10
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6		3	8	Large hogs	4	0		4	6
Second quality	3	10		4	2	Neat sm. porkers	4	8		5	2

Lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

Suckling calves, 29s. to 31s.; Quarter-old store pigs, 29s to 35s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 21.

Our markets continue to be seasonably well supplied with each kind of meat; in which a fair average business is doing, at very full prices.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef .	2 10	to 3 4	Inf. mutton .	3 2	to 3 4
Middling ditto	3 6	3 8	Middling ditto	3 6	4 2
Prime large do	3 10	4 0	Prime ditto .	4 4	4 8
Do. small do.	4 2	4 4	Veal	3 4	4 4
Large pork .	3 8	4 4	Small pork .	4 6	5 2

Lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Sept. 22.

TEA.—The market is active, and prices are exceedingly firm. A large business has been done, chiefly in the better descriptions, at full values. About 33,800 packages are advertised for public sale to-morrow.

SUGAR.—Rather more activity has been displayed by purchasers, and fully last Friday's rates are current for all descriptions. Holders of the better qualities demand a slight advance on previous terms. In the refined market business has ruled very quiet, and goods being very scarce, full values were current. Brown lumps sold for 62s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The market continues quiet but prices are fully sustained. During the week large quantities are announced for public consumption.

RICE.—There was a moderate business done and prices ruled firm notwithstanding the decline in the value of wheat.

RUM.—An active inquiry has sprung up for the better descriptions at full rates. Demerara, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; Lewards 2s 6d per proof gallon.

SALTPETRE.—The market is active and prices have improved. There are no sellers under 60s for 5 per cent. re-fracation.

TALLOW.—Rather more business was done and prices were rather firmer. P.Y.C. on the spot, 59s 3d, and 58s 3d to 58s 6d for last three months' delivery.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 21.—During last week there was a good demand for Irish butter, but the dealings were not extensive, owing to the extreme prices demanded by holders, in consequence of the high advices from Ireland. There was, however, a fair amount of business done, at an advance of 1s and in some instances of 2s per cwt. Foreign of best quality was advanced 2s to 4s per cwt., and all sold. Bacon, fresh and of prime quality, was scarce, and therefore readily saleable at very full prices. Other kinds moved off slowly at irregular rates. Hams and lard of prime quality were each in short supply, and the turn dearer.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 19.—Large importations, consisting of pears, apples, melons, grapes, and figs, have been received this week from the Continent. Of home-grown fruit there is more than sufficient for the demand. The supply of Kent filberts has very much increased within the last few days, and the demand being very slack the prices for them have fallen. Good samples realise from 33s to 37s per 100lbs. Barcelona nuts fetch 22s per bushel; and Brazils, 18s ditto. Among vegetables are French beans, and cauliflowers; the latter realising from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful. Spanish onions may now be had at 1s to 2s 6d per dozen. Cut flowers consist of orchids, Chinese primulas, gardenias, heliotropes, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 21.—Large supplies of potatoes continue to arrive coastwise and by railway, in good condition. The demand is steady, as follows: York regents 80s to 100s, Kent and Essex 70s to 100s, Scotch 70s to 90s, and middlings 60s to 70s per ton. Last week's imports were 8 hampers and 22 bags from Rotterdam.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 21.—Since our last report, the demand for all kinds of tallow has ruled heavy, at drooping prices. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 59s 6d per cwt. Rough fat has declined to 3s 3d per 8lbs.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 21.—During the past week there has been a moderate demand for fine qualities, but the trade in other descriptions has been quiet. The duty is now called 215,000.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 21.—Since our last report there has been more inquiry for all kinds of English wool, the supply of which on offer is very moderate, at very full prices. Several foreign orders have come to hand, and there is every prospect of higher quotations. The stocks in the hands of the growers are represented as limited for the time of year.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22.—Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay, 70s to 75s; inferior ditto, 50s to 63s; superior clover, 90s to 105s; inferior ditto, 85s to 95s; straw, 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—The market closed heavily, and prices of all kinds are in the buyers' favour, although barely 4d per lb. The sales are estimated at 4,000 bales, 500 on speculation, including 100 Egyptian, at 12d to 1s 1d; and 1,000 Surat. 54d to 8d per lb. Import since Thursday 10,000 bales.

Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, a respectable MAN, competent both at Case and Press, and capable of undertaking the General Business of a Jobbing Office.

Apply, stating wages, and giving references, to Mr. Stallworthy, Buckingham.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY).

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court London, close to the Princess's Theatre.

Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings

Established 1820.

CLERGYMEN ABOUT to FURNISH

Should immediately apply for our Pamphlet, of which the New Edition for 1856, containing 165 beautifully executed Drawings, is just published, and will be sent GRATIS and POST FREE. Intending purchasers will at once observe the manifest advantage of selecting all their requirements from our immense stock of Home Manufactured solid CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, IRON BEDSTEADS, and purified BEDDING. This novel and most valuable Pamphlet shows the cost of every item, also the cost of separate rooms, as well as the entire cost of furnishing every description of house, such as

A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for	27 17 4
A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for	82 15 0
An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for	150 13 6
A twelve-roomed do., completely and elegantly for	389 3 6

With every article admirably illustrated.

Special estimates and designs will be furnished in any part of the Kingdom, free of charge, whenever required. Every article warranted to be of the soundest material and best workmanship, and all ORDERS ARE DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.

COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London. Established 1802.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-

LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices, and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

RIMMEL'S BENZOLINE removes all spots from Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Carpets, &c. Price 1s. Sold by all the Trade.—E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT of WOADED

BLACK CLOTH, 4l. 4s., Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock or other Vest. Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free. Personal attendance within five miles.

S. BATTAM, Tailor, 160, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,

(Four doors South of Shoolbred and Co.'s).

GOOD FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, and GENERAL FURNISHER, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Holborn.

It being a well-known fact that GOOD FURNITURE, if obtained at all, is generally charged at an extravagant rate, the Proprietor of this Establishment continues to sell only goods of superior style and guaranteed quality at manufacturer's prices.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—LEA

and Co., Highbury and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTONS and TEES, 23s. per ton, cash, the best house coals direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers Cochrane, Hetton, and Killingworth; second quality, Russells, Hettons, Wallsend (usually sold as Best Coals), at 22s. per ton. Delivered, screened, to any part of London; Highgate, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Office, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without

acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatic dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of

the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,

45, Moorgate-street, }

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully

to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Grahame-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S

WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION, and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt; free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldersgate-street.

Families waited on daily.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

BECKINGHAM'S NEROLINE, for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

It removes all eruptions, pimples, freckles, tan, tetters, &c., allays all heat or redness of the face, and renders a rough or chapped skin soft, smooth, and fair.

Ladies, to ensure retaining their youthful beauty, should after washing, apply a little of this fluid to the face and hands, then dry with a soft towel; after undergoing any fatigue, this will be found very refreshing.

Mothers nursing will find it prevent chapped or cracked nipples, and when applied to the infant's mouth heal all aphthous affections, as Thrush, &c.

It effectually softens the beard and prevents smarting during shaving.

Prepared only by Beckingham and Co., Birmingham; and sold in bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, by Hues, Chemist, Handsworth, Birmingham; Bagott, Dudley Highway, Walsall; Kimberly, Bilston; Cook, 134, Chester-road; Lynch, Market Manchester; and all Chemists.

THE SCIENCE OF WASHING.—By using HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER, the Week's Washing for a Family may be done in three hours with positive certainty. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. Boil the clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. Don't condemn the thing untried.

Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Boston, Lincolnshire; and sold by Grocers and Druggists, in Penny Packets. Wholesale in London by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Oatfield, 12, Arlington-square, New North-road; and Styles, 148, Upper Thames-street. More Agents Wanted. Manufactory, Boston.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—Instant restoration of hearing, guaranteed and experienced by one consultation, without operation or instruments. Dr. Watters, Consulting Resident Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, pledges himself to cure Deafness of forty or fifty years, by a painless treatment, unknown in this country. The Dispensary Monthly Reports show the daily cures, affording startling and magical relief. A BOOK published for deaf persons in the country to cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter, enclosing five postage stamps. Hours of consultation Eleven till Four every day.

THE AMERICAN INVENTION is the great discovery of the age for the "Self-cure" of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Self-distrust, Loss of Memory and Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Groundless Fears, Want of Energy, Mental and Physical, and a host of other alarming complaints, which soon yield to the curative powers of this scientific and extraordinary remedy. Also, Information on the Easy Detection of certain Derangements, &c.

Note.—This discovery will completely abolish doctors' exorbitant fees, mineral poisons, and the various vaunted nostrums of the day, as individuals can treat themselves—privately, and to a successful issue. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of Six Stamps, by Mr. Gilbart, Publisher, 49, Mary's-terrace, Walworth, London.

VIDE! LEGE! CREDE!—SEE! READ! AND BELIEVE!
PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

The surprising efficacy of these PILLS in all derangements of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, is truly wonderful. They are especially recommended for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Head-ache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Ague, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Piles, Tic Doloré, Scurvy, Skin Eruptions, &c.

SEVENTEEN YEARS' SUFFERING CURED BY PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Hadwick, wife of Mr. Hadwick, Boot Maker, West-street, Alford, Lincolnshire, dated Oct. 4, 1856. To Mr. Page Woodcock.

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N.B. Deposits for Three Months certain are received at 5½ per cent., and for Six Months certain at 5¼ per cent.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

RAISING THE ENTRANCE FEE FROM ONE SHILLING TO FIVE SHILLINGS!!!

In consequence of the very great prosperity of this Society, the Entrance Fee will be increased as above the day after the next Meeting, which will be the last opportunity afforded for taking Shares at the present low rate of admission.

INDEPENDENT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 5.

Shares, 60l. Entrance Fee, 1s. Monthly Subscriptions, 5s. per Share. No Redemption Fees. No Ballot. Fixed at Ten Years' duration. 6 per Cent. on Withdrawal.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. S. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.
Mr. THOMAS BLAKE, 4, Canonbury-street, Islington.
Mr. THOMAS ALAND, 18, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. ALAND, 18, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.
Mr. BLAKE, 4, Canonbury-street.
Mr. BUCKE, 54, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. DAVIES, 21, Hanway-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. HALL, 30, Robert-street, Hampstead-road.
Mr. HEARNDEN, 3, Marsden-terrace, Haverstock-hill.
Mr. HENDERSON, 4, St. John's-terrace, Islington.
Mr. JACKSON, 29, Warrington-street, Oakley-square.
Mr. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.
Mr. JOHNSON, 21, Wells-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. LAIMBEER, 45, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square.
Mr. LOVELL, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
Mr. MUNDY, 2, John-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. NOEL, 16, Granby-street, Hampstead-road.
Mr. ROBERTS, Chapel-street, Soho.
Mr. SCHWERTZER, 4, Broad-court, Long-acre.
Mr. SHIPWRIGHT, 161, Cambridge-street, Piccadilly.
Mr. SHAW, Roslyn-hill, Hampstead.
Mr. SPURDENS, 12, High-street, Bloomsbury.
Mr. WILLIS, 3, Charles-street, Soho-square.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. LAIMBEER, 45, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square.

TREASURER.

Mr. WILLIS, 3, Charles-street, Soho-square.

BANKERS.

LONDON and COUNTY BANK, 21, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR.

G. JOHN SHAW, Esq., 8, Farnival's-inn, Holborn.

SURVEYORS.

Mr. HEARNDEN, 3, Marsden-terrace, Haverstock-hill.
Mr. JACKSON, 29, Warrington-street, Oakley-square.
Mr. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.

SECRETARY.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road (near Exmouth-street), Clerkenwell, W.C.

The THIRD SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Eight o'clock, at WARDOUR CHAPEL SCHOOL, CHAPEL-STREET, WARDOUR-STREET, SOHO.

1,000l. will be offered for competition at Eight o'clock. The "INDEPENDENT" Building Societies occupy, unquestionably, a commanding position in the list of Investment Associations, being amongst the most prosperous Societies ever established in London.

No losses were ever sustained by these Societies, all Property being surveyed, prior to acceptance, by Three competent Surveyors.

The large Capital at the command of the Board will enable the Directors to make unlimited Advances.

Large Interest paid upon Investment Shares and Loan Deposits.

Liabilities upon Shares and Deposits promptly met.

Females, Minors, and Persons residing in any part of the Country can join, and have all the advantages of the London Members. A Discount of 2s. per Share will be allowed upon prepayment of Twelve Months' subscription. Subscriptions due and payable the First Tuesday in the Month, at the above School-room, between the hours of Seven and Half-past Eight. Rules may be obtained of the Secretary, price 6d. Shares may be had daily of the Secretary, Mr. HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road, near Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, or of any of the Directors.

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